

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXVIII. No. 5

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., March 10, 1937

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

*A Merger of Grain-Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

The Foster System of Aeration in the Conveyor Gallery of the New Bunge Elevator at Minneapolis draws dust and air from each storage bin.

[For description see page 201]





# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year. 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXVIII. No. 5. March 10, 1937.

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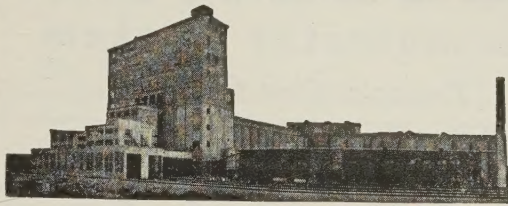
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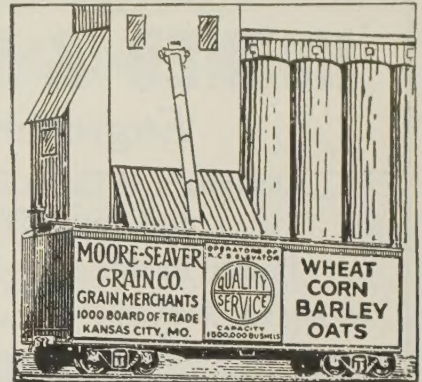
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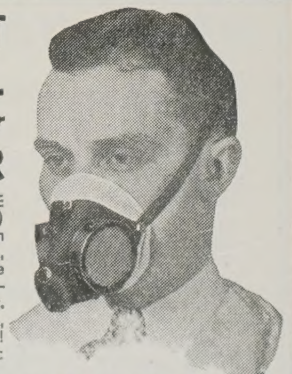
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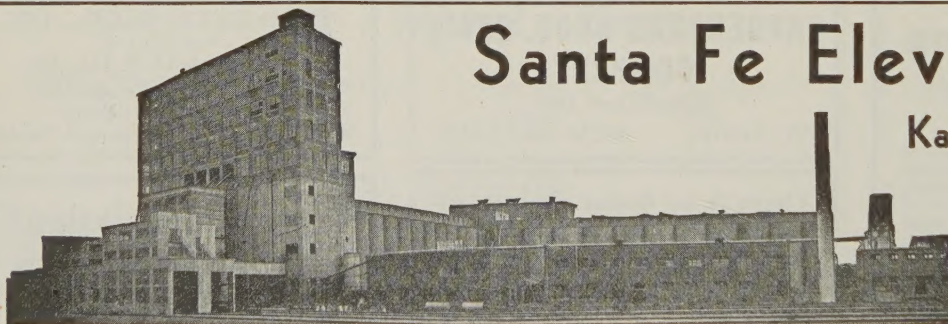
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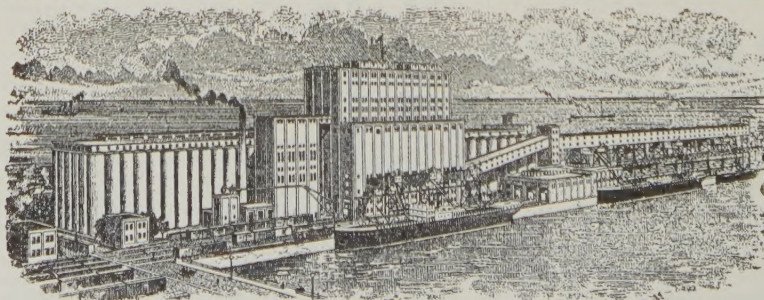
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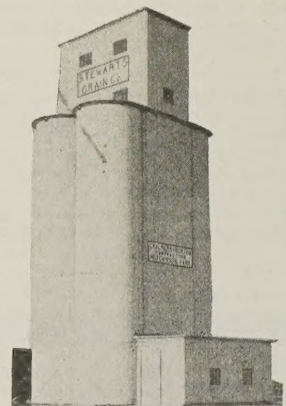
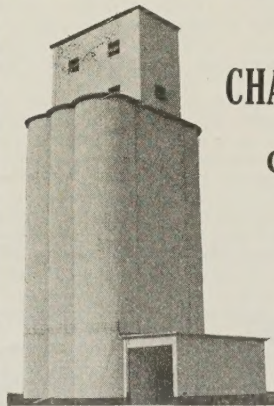
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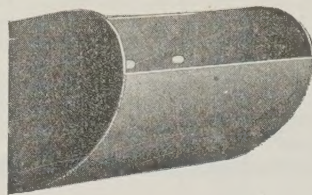
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**SOUTHWESTERN OHIO**—25,000 bu. ironclad grain elevator on own ground and side track; fully equipped with cleaners, sheller, hammer mill, etc. Located Preble county; good roads, school, churches. Handle all grains, feeds, coal, etc. No competition. Priced right for quick sale. Owner wishes to devote his entire time to other interests. R. O. Klepinger, Ingomar, Ohio.

**COLORADO**—Elevator; bins for 40,000 bus. Equipped with steam roll and grinder; cleaning machinery for beans which includes machine to take rock or gravel out of beans. All machinery run with dust proof electric motors. Rail switch to plant, also track scales. Building 80x238 feet, concrete basement under 200 ft. Floor and basement storage for 60,000 bags of beans and potatoes, plenty of both raised here. Building brick; situated on main street, best business corner in town; on our own real estate 120-238-175. Coal bin and garage on this property. We handle IHC line of farm machinery, tractors and trucks. Also bean elvtr., frame building 50x75 on our own real estate 60x140 situated seven miles east at Gaeltown. Property all clear, no incumbrance. This going prosperous business. In the heart of the best irrigated section in Colorado. Reason for selling, thinking of retiring. Write Northern Implement & Produce Co., Eaton, Colo.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**A GOING BUSINESS** for sale. Write for particulars. Address 78E13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—One third interest in grain elevator for sale; grinding and mixing plant in connection. Good equipment and a consistent money maker; third carries manager-ship. Write 78D6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chgo.

**ELEVATOR AND FEED PLANT FOR SALE**  
Cleveland, Ohio, on NYC R. R., modern concrete house; complete mixing and grinding equipment; a bargain.

Grain Storage, Inc.  
2520 Market Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

**ILLINOIS**—Feed manufacturing plant, long established; 3-story brick; storage tank in basement for tank car molasses; feed grinding; oat hulling; large corn sheller; stone buhr for table meal, graham flour; new molasses machinery. All in good condition on railroad track in county seat, 5 hard roads, wonderful stock and grain section; located here 33 years; want to retire. J. W. Challacombe, prop. Princeton City Mills, Princeton, Ill.

**NORTHWESTERN U. S.**—A well established, profitable business is in need of additional working capital. The business is conceded one of the best of its kind in the territory; plant consists of a good sized concrete warehouse equipped with modern machinery for cleaning and handling grain and feeds. Business done is very diversified. Located in good poultry, dairy, stock-raising and seed growing section. Prospects are good for handling over million pounds of wool. Excellent opportunity for an energetic young man who has the will to work and succeed, one knowing seed handling and selling especially desirable. No better business of its kind in the country. Write us your experience and what you will invest. All correspondence held in strict confidence. Address 78D2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

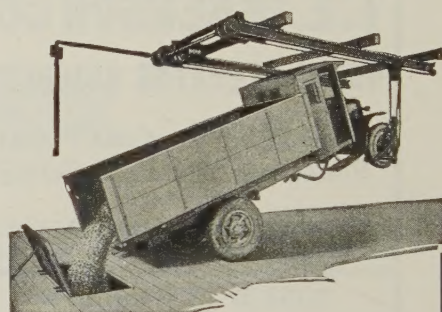
## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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**CENTRAL KANSAS**—Water power flour and feed mill. Excellent local business. Mill building is stone, 30x60 ft.; elevator attached for 10,000 bushel storage. Equipped with 25 bbl. Midget Mill, feed mixer, feed roll, etc. Will sell with or without six room residence. \$6,500 cash takes all. Not for rent. Arnold Brunner, Cedar Point, Kansas.

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**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER**—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**NUMBER 37 EUREKA** Clipper and Scourer, only slightly used, S. K. F. Bearings, chemical feeder, \$275. Central Elevator Co., Box 2006, Amarillo, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Second hand feed and elevator machinery; Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meters; Bolinder Diesel Engines, Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

**BIG BARGAIN** for quick sale—Two J-B Hammer Mills, No. 3 heavy S models. These mills have been rebuilt and will sell as plain mills or equipped with fan. Make an offer. Schutte Pulverizer Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**MACHINERY BARGAINS**

S & W Verticle feed mixer; Gruendler horizontal mixer; Dial Scales; Hopper Scales; 6 bu. Fairbanks Automatic Scale; ½ bu. Richardson Scale; magnetic pulley; 2 and 3 pair high feed rolls; corn cutter and grader; corn cracker and grader; No. 9 Clipper Cleaner; Invincible and Eureka Cleaners; 60 bbl. Midget Mill; 2 cubing machines; 24-40 Gruendler Hammer Mill with 150 h.p. motor; 16-40 Hammer Mill with 100 h.p. motor; No. 30 Blue Streak Mill with 30 h.p. motor; 24" Robinson Mill with 2 20 h.p. motors; belt driven attrition mills all sizes and makes. Corn Shellers; pulleys, a few large sizes. Everything for the feed mill or elevator. An engineer at your service. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

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**FOR SALE**—2nd hand Expert No. 48 grain cleaner, complete with shaker screens. Made by Cleland Mfg. Co., Mnpls., Minn. Pfeiffer Elevator Co., Durand, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Midget Mills, Mixers, Packers, Hammer Mills, Cleaners. All kinds of new and used machinery for elvtrs., feed mills, etc. T. C. McWilliams, 115 E. St. Catherine, Louisville, Ky.

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**ELECTRIC MOTORS**, Generators, Air Compressors, engines, pumps, all makes, types and sizes. All completely rebuilt. One Year Guaranteed and attractively priced. Write us on your requirements. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

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**MOTOR TRUCK SCALES**—New and used. All capacities. Guaranteed accuracy and durability. Shipped on thirty-day free trial. Bonded Scale Company, Manufacturers, Columbus, Ohio.

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**MANAGER** with 14 years' experience grain and lumber, wants position with company requiring real ability. Write Box 21, Allerton, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**

**WANTED**—Salesmen to handle best line of farm salt to elevators and stores on commission basis. For particulars, write Box 328, Saginaw, Mich.

**WANTED**—Salesmen to handle well known line of feed mill machinery. Southern Ohio, Indiana and other choice territory now available. Give experience and territory desired. Address 78E9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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**SEED OATS** that grow and win favor with those who plant them. Rice Grain Co., Metamora, Ohio.

**ILLINI**, Manchus, Dunfield Soy Beans, Reid's, Krug and 90 Day Yellow Seed Corn. Booking Hybrid for 1938. Central Market, Macomb, Ill.

**WHEN YOU** want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**SEED CORN**—Can furnish in car lots graded and bagged, fine quality, high germination. All grown in Macon County, Illinois. Also Red Clover, Sweet Clover and Timothy in bag lots. Let us quote with sample. Macon County Seed Co., 241 W. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

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Department of

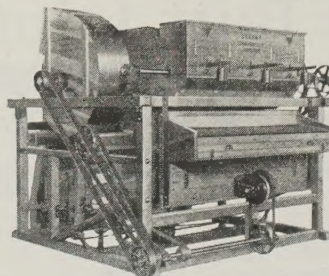
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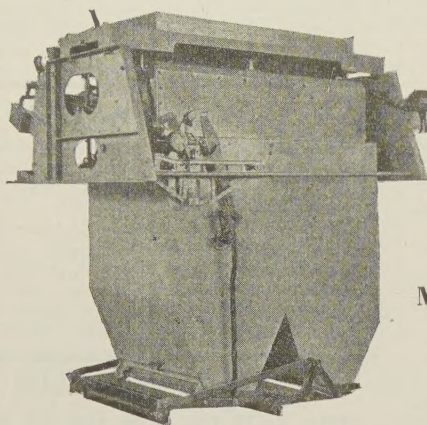
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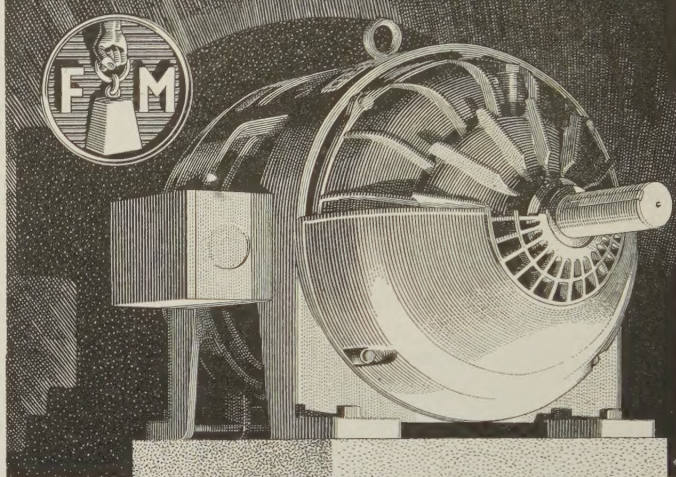
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Obviously, the simple enclosing of an open-type motor would be to invite trouble, so our engineers started from the base up to build an entirely new motor for tough services like these. Built-in fans on both ends of the motor shaft create their own ventilation system, eliminating "hot spots." The shaft runs on ball bearings that require lubrication no oftener than once a year. And, with all these advantages, the F-M fan-cooled motor is exactly the same in mounting size as regular open-frame motors.

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Note how recessed plates compress belt end. Internal friction and ply separation in belt ends is overcome. The tight butt of the belt ends prevents passage of materials or liquids through the belt. Made in steel, "Monel Metal," non-magnetic and abrasion resisting alloys. Five sizes. Sold by jobbers and belting houses. Consultation regarding belt joining invited.

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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 10, 1937

SOME grain elevator operators who handle coal are reducing their labor bill and taxes under the Social Security Act by contracting for the unloading and delivery of all fuel. They will also reduce their bookkeeping.

COURAGE is required to resist the prying of the Federal Trade Commission, when as in the case of the leading biscuit company a penalty is being incurred of \$100 a day for refusal to divulge the private affairs of the company.

OHIO'S Standard Safety Code seems to have been ignored by some grain elevator operators and one sad offender (told of in our report of the Toledo convention) whose employes met with an accident was called upon to pay \$2,275.00 in addition to the \$6,500 awarded the widow by the State Industrial Commission. It pays to safeguard all moving machinery and keep insured with a responsible company.

FARMERS last year took in over a billion dollars more than in 1929; and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics officially admits that agriculture has achieved parity with other industries.

TRUCKER peddlers persist in swindling grain dealers by different tricks as is clearly described on pages 192 and 193 this number. Evidently it is dangerous to deal with these sharpers unless several sharp eyed friends stand guard.

AS SOON AS THE FROST comes out of the ground and the scalepits are drained and cleaned a careful test of your scales may help you to avoid paying for grain not in the box. An occasional inspection of your weighing facilities is a cheap insurance against incorrect weights.

THE INTERESTING discussions of important grain trade problems and the recommendations made in the thoughtful report of the Resolutions Committee at the Peoria Convention reported in this number are worthy the careful perusal of every grain merchant's time. Look it over.

TWO Illinois farmers will buy no more seed from a cut rate mail order house. One-half the seed purchased was trash and when sown the white clover contained Canada thistle that grew and led to fines of \$50 to \$100 and costs for having thistles on their farm in violation of the state law.

WHILE crop insurance may sound practical to inexperienced farmers, those who suffered heavy losses on grain sold during the years the Federal Farm Board depressed the market with large stocks stubbornly held, will not welcome another venture of the Government into the grain markets.

ASSOCIATION workers generally recognize that live trade organizations not only help to abolish bad practices, but they improve trade methods and promote business welfare generally. The organization which has the earnest support of all its members will always accomplish the most along constructive lines.

FOUR OFFICERS and four employees equals eight employees and makes the corporation amenable to the Social Security Act, according to the statement of the representative of the Internal Revenue Collector, who addressed the Peoria Convention of the Farmers Elevators last week. This will effect a consolidation of the offices of secretary and treasurer or the dropping of the vice president. Holding that officers, not on the payroll, are employees borders on the ridiculous. The manager of the business has no control of their time or labor and neither he nor they have ever considered the officers to be in the employ of the company.

SOYBEAN meal cannot safely be stored in bulk as was discovered recently by an Iowa processor who tried unsuccessfully to extinguish the fire by applying dry ice. If you must store the mass in bins not equipped with thermometers better inspect it daily and turn occasionally.

ITINERANT peddlers have cut in on the business of established grain dealers at Henderson, Ky., so much recently that the dealers organized and protested to the Mayor, with the result that the city attorney will enforce the city's occupational tax ordinance which provides for an annual tax of \$200 for peddlers and \$500 for itinerant merchants. That tax is enough to discourage a few of them.

SEARCHING the world over the Department of Agriculture has found an endorsement of the ever normal granary in China, its recent press release recounting how the Chinese Ministry of Industries is formulating plans for a network of granaries thruout China with a capacity of 400,000,000 bus. of grain. Now let us build a Great Wall to keep the Canadians from invading the United States.

FORTUNATELY for the grain growers and the grain handlers agricultural advisers are urging the use of more and better fertilizers. One Professor addressing the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants recommended the use of a thousand pounds to the acre. While all grain merchants handling fertilizer have reported an active demand all this year they are expecting a strong demand thruout the spring months.

RETAILERS in Wisconsin and California blacklisting manufacturers who sell direct to consumers of feed may need to revise their method of handling this problem to side-step the Federal Trade Commission, which recently issued an order requiring a retail dealers association of St. Louis to desist from attempts to prevent selling and delivering except thru retail dealers.

OLIVER EVANS, the impecunious inventor of the grain elevator leg, who tired of carrying wheat to the hopper of his brother's mill on a hot day, probably placed his tin cups eight or ten feet apart. No elevator now in operation uses its cups that far apart although its belts and bearings are ample for carrying twice as many buckets as at present, and thereby doubling the capacity of the leg. Why will any elevator continue to operate elevators of small capacity when capacity can be doubled with so little expense? The main difficulty of the inexperienced is to place the buckets so they will fill every trip to the boot and to speed up the head pulley so all the grain will go into the distributing spout. Throwing grain down the backleg does not help a bit.



WHEAT TEST plots at each elevator with different varieties and different soil conditions as recommended by Mr. Bayfield at the Toledo convention, reported in this number, should help to stimulate farmers' interest in the selection of better seed and its better preparation for planting with the certain harvest of more and better grain. Try it.

A BILL in the Washington legislature would require high schools to provide instruction in consumers buying organizations as a part of a year in sociology and economics. The students are to be pitied if the course leads them to believe they can achieve the more abundant life by neglecting their chosen vocation to dabble in inefficient distribution.

ASSOCIATION membership is valuable in a state like California where out of 4,000 bills introduced in the state legislature 175 affect the grain dealers directly. The organized dealers can and are doing much to shape legislation to accomplish desired ends without harming any interest, when the voice of the individual would go unheeded by the lawmakers.

NOW THAT speculation is reviving in the grain futures market experienced operators declare the proper course is to go short only for quick turns, always taking the bull side for the long pull. If short on a losing trade put in a stop loss order to save the capital for new commitments. Hold long wheat but do not buy more on the way down, as that policy will ruin the investor if wrong only once.

## Changes in Grain Grading Rules

The informal conferences with the trade considerably planned by the Department of Agriculture have been fruitful of information on trade requirements.

The farmers, the country shippers and the terminal elevator men want the 10/64 sieve to the end that the larger and valuable pieces of broken corn may be included with the corn when grading, with the important improvement on the present system of sieving out the fine flour that is objectionable.

The difficult matter of cereal and natural oats has been cleared up. Natural oats from the farm are not to be condemned as cereal because they are thin. It is put up to the grain inspectors to determine whether a sample is natural or has been sized.

It is gratifying to note that the trade is not seeking any unfair advantage by calling the grain anything but what it is. Earnestly all are striving for designations that fit and tell the buyer just what he will receive.

The changes are so desirable that their earliest promulgation will be welcomed by the trade.

## Causes of Fires in Elevators and Mills

Carefully compiled statistics of fires occurring in grain elevators and mills during the last thirty-four years show conclusively not only that owners of this class of property are recognizing the direct advantage in correcting known fire hazards and in providing the best apparatus obtainable for extinguishing fires in their incipency, but that their vigilance is being rewarded by a gradual reduction in the number of fires and in the cost of fire insurance. They do profit by experience.

During the calendar year of 1936 the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which has specialized in the insurance of grain elevators since 1902 reported only 181 fire losses in this class of property with a net loss of only \$224,943.25. The causes of these fires were as follows:

### Fire Loss Record for Mills and Elevators—1936

Cause	Number	Loss \$
Automobile and Motor Trucks....	2	13.50
Cob Burners and Cob Houses....	None	
Electrical Hazard .....	34	1,586.32
Explosions in Building .....	4	105.91
Exposure .....	12	7,421.78
Flues and Stoves .....	12	5,525.07
Friction .....	26	39,353.49
Grain Drier .....	None	
Incendiary .....	1	1,812.45
Lighting, other than electric....	None	
Lightning .....	12	25,717.55
Locomotive Sparks .....	2	30.09
Sparks, other than locomotive....	None	
Matches, other than smoking ...	3	13.55
Internal Combustion Engines, Power House and Power, other than electric .....	4	10,812.16
Railroad Accident .....	None	
Spontaneous Ignition .....	6	346.43
Tramps .....	7	11,485.02
Unknown .....	51	163,312.94
Miscellaneous known causes ...	5	194.02
Total .....	181	\$267,730.28
Salvage and Reinsurance .....		42,787.03

Net Losses Paid ..... \$224,943.25

The collection of data relating to elevator fires and their causes year after year has disclosed many an active aid to the fire fiend that had not previously been suspected. Advertising these hazards and the large losses resulting from their toleration has stimulated the interest of property owners in the correction of all known hazards and in installing and maintaining at convenient points about each building water barrels and buckets as well as dependable fire extinguishers. During the year 1936 policyholders in the Grain Dealers Mutual prevented 126 total losses by extinguishing the fires and holding the losses to \$26,417.96 altho the amount of the insurance in force on the blazing structures was \$988,358—a glowing testimonial to the following agencies: barrels and buckets helped to extinguish 19 fires, hand extinguishers 30, standpipe and hose 5, volunteer fire department 10, regular fire department 25 and other means 37.

It is but natural that mutual fire insurance companies insist upon the installation of modern fire fighting apparatus of established merit, because during the last ten years the employment

of such apparatus has extinguished 444 fires with an actual loss of only \$37,589. Altho the amount of insurance involved was \$4,642,352.

During the 34 years of the Grain Dealers Mutual's existence it has suffered 3295 fire losses amounting to \$6,771,344. So it is deeply interested in helping its policyholders to reduce their fire hazards, their fire losses and their fire insurance premiums. If all factors contributing to each elevator fire were discovered and disclosed it would greatly help owners of other elevators to safeguard their property against similar disaster.

## The Trade Commission Would Aggrandize Federal Authority

Searching that division of the Federal Trade Commission's report on agricultural income devoted to the grain trade for constructive suggestions we find the statement that the new Commodity Exchange Act does not reach the heart of some of the chief problems existing in the grain trade. In the commissions opinion the Act is a "dud." Carrying out its thought the Commission might have made the constructive suggestion that the Commodity Exchange Act be repealed. The Commission points out that the Commodity Exchange Act does not provide for the integrity of warehouse receipts and does not provide for desired increased usefulness of the futures market.

Most of the suggestions by the Commission are distinctly not constructive. Its recommendation that outside delivery of commodities sold on futures contracts should be permitted whenever the government finds that such outside delivery would relieve congestions in the futures market, would drive buyers out of the market. The buyer desires to be reasonably sure that he will receive what he expects to receive on his contract. He would not want to buy a Chicago future if the government could permit the seller to deliver wheat in a Minneapolis or Kansas City elevator. The grain might be out of position for his use. Assuming, but not granting, outside deliveries could be made, the effect would be to transfer the limited future trade of the outside markets to the Chicago center.

The suggestion by the Commission that the states of Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas should be deprived of authority over the warehouses delivering grain on futures contracts will not be relished by the state governments whose supervision over terminal elevators is more painstaking than is the control exercised by the federal government over its federally licensed warehouses under the U. S. Warehouse Act.

Illinois and Minnesota pioneered in regulating public grain elevators. The detailed control possible under the unlim-



ited powers of the states is impossible under the narrow interstate powers of the federal government.

The recommendation that the storage charge for grain in public warehouses from which grain is delivered on futures contracts be regulated by the federal authority is calculated to discourage private investment in grain elevators at terminals. An example of what might be expected is the strangling order last week by the Sec'y of Agriculture reducing yardage charges, etc., at the Denver Stock Yards.

The recommendation that railroad owned terminal elevators be free from control by any private grain dealer would be costly to carry out in practice. It has been demonstrated that a railroad company can not operate a grain elevator profitably without the assistance of the grain dealer. Operation of its terminal by a good, live, grain firm places the railroad company in a competitive position for grain to be hauled over its lines.

We have public owned elevators at Houston, New Orleans, Stockton, Oswego, Albany and Gowanus Bay and some other points under state or municipal authority, and it is difficult to discover by what power the federal government could dictate to a state or municipality what its charges should be. Norfolk built an elevator but failed to operate it profitably or satisfactorily.

The grain handling system has reached its present state of perfection thru the free play of private enterprise unhindered by the federal government. The rules and practices now in vogue are subject to prompt change by the commission merchants at the terminals who represent the country shippers. Even now the country shippers of Illinois are in agreement with the Chicago Board of Trade members in demanding of the federal government certain regulations on the grading of oats and corn and the abolition of the federal tax on sales of grain for future delivery but there is no disposition on the part of the government to relieve the marketing of grain of this handicap.

## SUNSHINE

Never, not since the world began  
Has the sun ever once stopped shining.  
His face very often we could not see,  
And we grumbled at his inconstancy,  
But the clouds were all to blame, not he,  
For, behind them, he was shining.

And so, behind life's darkest clouds  
There's something always shining.  
We veil it at times with faithless fears,  
And dim our sight with foolish tears,  
But in time the atmosphere always clears,  
For there's something always shining.

## Washington News

**Regulation** of hours and wages by the Federal Trade Commission is suggested by the President in a trial balloon.

**Rep. Jones** says the administration desires the soil conservation program to continue for two more years on a federally operated basis. Farmers who neglect to comply have not been shot.

**A. G. Black**, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, told a senate agricultural subcommittee he believed it inadvisable to extend crop insurance to include corn and cotton "at least until 1939 and perhaps not then." He believes sufficient actuarial data is not available.

**A processing tax on sugar** is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator O'Mahoney. The general treasury would receive an estimated \$100,000,000 annually from a tax of 3/4 cent per pound, of which \$50,000,000 would be paid to farmers to induce them to submit to government regimentation.

**Wright Patman** is drafting a bill providing \$1,000,000,000 annually to guarantee each farmer a minimum income of \$1,000 a year. Under his bill if a farmer has to sell at less than 20c for cotton, \$1.50 for wheat and \$1.00 for corn the government would make up the difference to him. That will surely stimulate production and stop imports.

**Wright Patman** has introduced a bill providing: "It shall be deemed to be an unfair method of competition in commerce, within the intent and meaning of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, for a manufacturer to offer for sale and sell at retail to consumers any of the commodities produced or manufactured by such manufacturer, where the effect of so offering for sale and selling such commodities at retail to consumers may be substantially to lessen competition between such manufacturer and his customers, or tend to create a monopoly."

**Wright Patman's** "Unlawful Restraints Act" is strongly supported by the Federal Trade Commission. It provides that "It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to directly or indirectly make a sale or contract for sale of commodities or a contract for furnishing any service on the condition, agreement, or understanding that the vendor of such commodity or the furnisher of such service will in turn purchase from the vendee or person to receive such service, or from any person designated by him or it, any commodities or services, where the effect of such sale or contract for sale or contract for service or such condition, agreement, or understanding may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in such line of commerce, or to injure, destroy, or prevent competition between competitors in such line of commerce." This would promote the intrastate trade of all merchants.

**Hearings** began Mar. 2 on Senator Frazier's bill to provide \$600,000,000 to finance an organization to buy, process and distribute farm products. The fact that the bill is warmly endorsed by M. W. Thatcher leads us to believe it is an indirect method to re-establish the pipe line of the Farmers National Grain Corporation to the public treasury, enabling the corporation to stay in business without continuing the objectionable "retains" from members on each bushel handled. Eric Englund, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and F. V. Waugh, chief of marketing research, testified that the services contemplated in Frazier's program cost industry \$8,500,000,000 in 1936 and that they could not see how \$600,000,000 could be made to cover the same operations. Both declared that services performed between the farmer and the consumer could not be eliminated and that the proposed bill would not reduce these costs as contemplated. Farm co-operatives, under the present system, cannot affect costs to the consumer, they declared.

**The House** has passed a resolution extending the reciprocal trade agreement act for three years from June 12, 1937.

**The Miller-Tydings** bill permitting the making of resale price maintenance contracts between manufacturers and distributors in states authorizing price maintenance has been approved by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Last year the bill passed the Senate.

**The Senate agricultural subcommittee** agreed Mar. 3 to amend the crop insurance bill to include winter-kill as an insurable hazard, and to prohibit the government from selling wheat except for payment of indemnities and to prevent loss by deterioration. If farmers could obtain permanent relief from bureaucratic interference with their activities it would help greatly.

## Carriers' Liability for Flood Damage

**John S. Burchmore** told the Junior Traffic Club of Chicago recently that the carriers were not liable for damages caused by "extraordinary and unprecedented" floods, where they had used care and diligence in effort to avoid damage to shipments in transit. He pointed out, however, that the "act of God" principle does not apply in the case of damages caused by an annual flood.

Where a carrier is aware of the fact that floods are anticipated, for example, at certain Mississippi River crossings where the waters rise annually to a certain height, and proceeds to move shipments to these points, then the carrier is responsible for damages sustained. In this instance, he pointed out, the floods were not "unprecedented" but anticipated, and that the "act of God" principle did not apply.

Mr. Burchmore cited many instances of his experience in claim adjustments. He pointed out that the courts have ruled both ways, for the shipper and the railroads, in suits involving almost identical circumstances of flood damage.

## Bonding of Elevator Company

The Supreme Court of Washington on July 7, 1936, decided against the Milwaukee Grain Elevator Co., in its suit to compel the state director of agriculture to approve its warehouseman's bond.

The elevator company is owned by the Gallatin Valley Milling Co., a Washington corporation operating a line of warehouses in Montana. Each and every stockholder of Fisher Flouring Mills Co., owns a proportionate share of stock in the White-Dulany Co., and the Gallatin Valley Milling Co. The back of the stock certificate of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. contains an inscription: "The ownership of the shares of stock in the three respective corporations shall remain united and inseparable in the portion of one share in the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. to one-twelfth of one share in the White-Dulany Co. and one-fourth of one share in the Gallatin Valley Milling Co."

The bond submitted for approval by the elevator company had the Gallatin and Fisher Companies as sureties. The court held this stock ownership was equivalent to the Milwaukee Grain Elevator Co.'s bond being furnished by itself as surety.

Although the statute required a "surety" not specifically a "surety company bond" the court held that since 1919 and up to 1931 the law had required a surety company bond it was the evident intent of the legislature to require a surety company bond, disregarding the revision of 1931, Rem. Rev. Stat., sec. 6996, requiring only a "surety." The court believed the intent was to require the same protection as in the bonding of the chief grain inspector for whom the law specifies a "surety company bond."—59 *Pac. Rep.* (2d) 365.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Smut Treatment for Oats?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In the Journal for Feb. 10 is mentioned the new ethyl mercuric phosphate chemical for smut treatment of oats. Who manufactures this dust?—A. B. Scheeler, mgr. Graymont Co-operative Ass'n, Graymont, Ill.

**Ans.:** The ethyl mercury phosphate dust for oats, wheat and barley is manufactured by the Bayer-Semesan Co., DuPont Bldg., Wilmington, Del., and is known by the trade name of new improved "Ceresan."

**China** report indicates an increase of 7 per cent in the sesamum crop, 45 per cent in the cottonseed output, 15 per cent in peanuts, 15 per cent in soybeans, and 30 per cent in flaxseed. The rapeseed crop is reported as about the same as last year. It is reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, however, that total exports of Chinese oilseeds and derivative oils during 1936-37 are not expected to exceed those of 1935-36.

### Elevator Superintendents to Meet in Canada

Fort William, the world's greatest grain storage center, has won the next annual meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America.

Special trains are being planned from Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee and Kansas City to reach the Canadian Head of the Lakes on the tentative dates of the convention, June 7 to 9 or June 14 to 16.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Mar. 12, 13. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Huntington, Ind.

Mar. 15, 16. Kansas Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Wichita, Kan.

Mar. 18, 19. Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Enid, Okla.

May 10, 11. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Decatur Ill.

May 14. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 2-3. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7 to 9, or 14 to 16. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Fort William-Port Arthur, Ont.

June 10, 11. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va.

June 10, 11, 12. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 14. Farm Seed Group, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 14 to 17. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 21, 22. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Breakers Hotel, Cedar Point, Sandusky, O.

October 11, 12. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Dallas, Tex.

### Can Country Elevators Process Soybeans?

By A. J. TORRI, Seatonville, Ill.

Three systems for processing soybeans are in common use in this country. First is the generally used expeller system, whereby beans are heated and passed thru a crusher that works on the same principle as the household meat grinder, developing pressure approximating six tons per square inch, releasing the oil and passing the residue to grinders to be made into meal.

Second is the hydraulic system, wherein the beans are subjected to a higher temperature than in the expeller method, before being dropped into a hydraulic press that works on the same principle as the familiar cider press.

Third is the solvent system, in use by some large processors, and the subject of extensive experiments by the Edison Institute at Dearborn, Mich., as a method suitable for development into small processing plants located in communities where soybeans are grown, and where the meal can be fed.

In the solvent process the beans are first ground or flaked, then the oil is dissolved out thru introduction of benzol, special high test gasoline, or some other solvent. By distilling, the solvent is removed from both the oil and the meal. While objection is sometimes raised that a trace of the solvent remains in the meal it has been proven that efficiently operated plants will remove the last trace of solvent in this product.

Oil obtained by the solvent method possesses superior bleaching qualities, shows the smallest refining loss, is least susceptible to rancidity and has adhesive qualities that find favor with the manufacturers of glue, sizing, and related products.

Edison Institute reports continuation of its experiments with small, solvent processing units, but none have been set up in farm communities, to operate under practical community conditions, and no figures are available on the costs of installation or operation. Units set up at Dearborn handle six tons of soy beans each in 24 hours, producing 1,920 pounds of oil (7.39 pounds to the gallon), recovering 9,576 pounds of meal, and losing about 5% of the raw product in the process. The units can be installed in pairs without increase in labor costs. Processing costs vary between 15c and 25c per bushel, depending upon power, labor and other factors. This type of unit is believed by the Farm Chemurgic Council to be suitable to community operation.

The University of Illinois believes need exists for more thoro investigations of the effect of processing methods on the oil and meal. Tests by the University of Wisconsin have demonstrated that different temperatures used in processing vary greatly the feeding value of the meal. These factors tend to make technical the job of processing, and are subject to frequent change under varying conditions.

Marketing of surplus meal and oil is a factor to be considered seriously by any one interested in installing soy bean processing equipment. On this subject little information is available. A small plant at Monticello, Ill., went out of business five or six years ago. A single expeller unit at Monmouth, Ill., is reported in successful operation.

Speaking before the Agriculture Club at Chicago last November, E. F. (Soybean) Johnson stated that the job of entrenching soy bean products in industry is far from completed. Price is the factor, he said, which will decide

whether soy bean oil will replace linseed oil and cottonseed oil for table and/or industrial purposes. A paint company employee tells me they have discontinued the use of soy bean oil because it is too high priced.

Foreign competition is a problem. Twice in the last few years Manchurian soy bean oil and meal has wrecked domestic markets.

Crushing capacities of mills already operating are reported as more than adequate. Even the record breaking crop of 1935 utilized only 50% of the total processing capacity then in operation. In 1932 and 1933 this country had 12 processing plants in operation. By 1935 the number had jumped to 49. In 1936 we had but 43, six plants being closed following our largest crop year.

For the local processing plant the volume of beans available and the possible consumption of meal in live stock feeding are important factors. Figures show that 85% of the meal produced last year were used in feeds for live stock, hence it is to be expected that the soy bean grower must be his own best customer.

Local consumption of meal is the most favorable point for the installation of local processing plants. We may feel pretty sure that the soil building qualities of the soy bean, its resistance to chinch bugs, and its ability to substitute for hay will keep up its production on Illinois farms. But its value as a cash crop in the future will depend much upon the volume demanded for feed and the prices prevailing. Certainly if the meal is demanded for home consumption local processing will save the handling and transportation costs that must now be added to the price of this efficient vegetable protein concentrate.

The California Fair Trade Act is invoked in a suit brought by the Macaroni Industry Board in the superior court at San Francisco to enjoin one manufacturer from cutting prices.

### Would Reorganize Farmers' National

Reorganization of the Farmers National Grain Corporation is recommended by the fact finding com'te of stockholders in both majority and minority reports, it was revealed at a meeting of North Pacific Grain Growers' directors and representatives of 59 affiliated wheat locals, at Spokane, Wash., recently. The farm credit administration had not yet accepted the \$570,000 note of the North Pacific regional for stock subscription of the Farmers National. The stock subscription is a part of the rehabilitation program of the National. Owing to uncertainties of what the set-up of the Farmers National will be as the FCA has rejected some of the proposed recommendations of the majority report as being too expensive to operate, the Spokane meeting took no definite action, but the board called for another meeting of the stockholders on Mar. 22 to outline the future policy of the North Pacific.

The majority report of the fact-finding com'te investigating the set-up and operations of the Farmers National recommended the setting up of a superboard of delegates elected by the regionals, in addition to the board of directors of the National. Other major changes were proposed affecting the management of the National, but leaving the sale of all wheat in the hands of the National.

The minority report, which was supported by the North Pacific delegates, altho not permitted to vote on the recommendation provided any regional who so desired could set up its own marketing organization to handle its own grain. The same report was turned down, but Pres. Shumway disclosed that delegates had not been permitted to vote. It was decided to appoint a com'te to investigate a proposal to erect a factory to turn wheat into alcohol.—F.K.H.



# Hedging in Practice

Address by ORRIN S. DOWSE, Chicago, under auspices Association of Grain Commission Merchants

Hedging in practice, the subject assigned to me for discussion today—is one of the many interesting as well as one of the most important angles of the grain business. Abraham Lincoln said, "Labor is prior to and equal to capital, but without capital, labor cannot exist." Likewise, the cash grain market is prior and equal to the futures market but without the futures market a free and open cash market cannot exist.

Prof. G. Wright Hoffman of the University of Pennsylvania tells us, hedging in grain in the United States became an established practice in the decade from 1870 to 1880 while futures trading began at Chicago in the late 50's and was greatly stimulated by widespread speculation of the civil war years to emerge a well established practice following the war. The expression "hedging" is a term which is hard for the public to understand, whereas, the expression "insurance," I believe, covers the former and perhaps is easier for the average person not connected with the grain business to understand. Let us assume that we are going to use the expression "insurance" instead of "hedging" and for a few brief moments let me give you a short history of Lloyd's of London. This great institution has behind it a history of about two and a half centuries and, history tells us, it undoubtedly operated in the days of the Stuarts.

Lloyds of London had its inception in a humble coffee house in Great Tower Street kept by Edward Lloyd and frequented by shipowners, seafaring men and merchants who by the nature of their daily business would be interested in insurance of marine risks. The collection of coffee drinkers who gathered at Edward Lloyd's coffee shop, all of whom were interested in the seaboard trade, resulted in an established market for marine insurance and the drinking of coffee became a secondary interest. The growth of Lloyd's which originated the insurance world is an interesting story and one too long to attempt to outline this afternoon. However, we all know the position held by this great institution housed in a great new building in London with a trading room not unlike the Chicago Board of Trade. It has often been said that "you can get anything insured at Lloyd's" and though this saying is not literally correct, it is nevertheless a tribute to the open mind and the free judgment which is the peculiar quality of a market made up of a number of individuals each of whom has his own point of view, his own experience and his own acquired knowledge. The result is a market of the greatest adaptability always ready to face new risks and adjust itself to the shifting needs of commerce; and in the long history of Lloyd's there are few things which the members regard with greater pride than the quickness with which their markets have met the requirements of business men throughout the world in the vast changes that have taken place in trade and industry since the beginning of this century.

The futures market which offers the opportunity to insure against loss an unlimited quantity of cash grain is made up of the same kind of individuals as I have just previously referred to. All crops of grain are harvested at their maturity and a large percentage of each crop must be moved at harvest. If there were a demand at harvest for each crop so that the buyer's demands would equal in bushels the amount available for sale we would have, as former President Hoover stated, "Perfection," but that does not exist. Consequently, someone must take the surplus at harvest and carry it until such

time as there is a consumer demand. This function falls on the terminal elevator operator, who under our present marketing machinery buys the grain and hedges it. At the time the terminal elevator makes its purchase there may not be any demand from the miller or processor and here is where the speculator enters the picture.

The speculator who assumes the risk by reason of his own point of view, his own experience and, his own acquired knowledge as is the case of the many individuals with whom Lloyd's underwrite their insurance, in my opinion, is the backbone of the liquid market and performs an economic function very vital to our marketing machinery of today which has not been developed in a short while or by economic planning, but thru almost a hundred years of growth under the combined efforts of men who have grown up in the business of handling the producer's grain. Much has been said about the necessity and importance of the speculator. I should like to read a portion of a report of the commission headed by Sir Josiah Stamp, world economist, English financier and business man, in regard to the close relationship between the speculator and a producer:

"The economist has no very great regard for the old or popular distinction between 'productive' and 'unproductive' labor with its semi-ethical implication. The speculator, in so far as he is a special student of risks and gets an income which depends upon the accuracy of his judgment, is as much a 'producer' in a moral and economic sense as the farmer. An actual physical product is not made an economic good merely because someone has done a lot of manual work upon it. Before it has 'value' it must be put where it is wanted, when it is wanted, and the nearer it is to the point of demand in place (transport and distribution) and to the point of demand in time (finance in carrying and storing. Risk bearing which makes storing and carriage possible) the greater the 'value' created. Anyone who takes part in this process, even if he sits in the office and never sees the product, is a creator of value. He does not batten upon the other producers if the reward he takes for his services is not in excess of this added value created by him. In evidence he sometimes began to be made to look as a person performing functions that were not very proper, a kind of 'social outcast,' but the speculator who is unfortunately too often confused with the gambler, and almost invariably so described by the critics of the futures market, may be and often is a man of high professional attainments.

"Speculation in price movements is an attempt to profit from one's supposed superior power of forecasting prices. He who buys in anticipation of a rise in price, or sells in anticipation of a fall, is really acting in the belief that his own estimate of the future is more reliable than that of the other party to the contract. He takes the risk of that just as every business man takes other risks in stocking goods which the public may suddenly decide not to want, or to buy elsewhere, or in making things which others may make and sell for less money. The ordinary process of business is to take chances, other than those of price fluctuation. He does not deal in the unknown, for risks assumed in pure speculation are already risks which must be borne by someone and he learns to measure as precisely as possible by sight what is not yet accurately measurable by touch. The speculator who buys wheat in the reasoned expectation of selling later at a profit, voluntarily undertakes an already existing risk of an adverse price movement, and what one speculator gains another loses or misses. But the gain of one does not cause the others loss. Indeed, the success of the first tends to lessen the loss of the second, for the more accurately the speculator forecasts the trend of the market, the more will his action tend to lessen price fluctuations. To make a demand on a falling market is to lessen to some extent the loss to the seller, and to part freely in a rising market is to lessen the rise in price and thus to benefit the buyer.

"The expert and knowledgeable speculator performs a socially useful service, fully legitimate in its economic basis. He adds to the economic utility of the commodity dealt in. Having, by careful study of the situation, formed a reasonable estimate of the probable future trend in the price of the commodity, he buys or sells according to his expectation of the rise or fall in price. Take the case of the 'bull'

or speculator for the rise. Buying when the thing is abundant and cheap (i.e., of little marginal utility) he holds to sell when it is scarce and dear (or of high marginal utility). To repeat: he adds time utility to the thing. Similarly buying in one market to sell in another in the same day, he gives place utility to the thing."

Generally speaking, carriers of grain in any large quantity keep it hedged within a few thousand bushels and many times within a few hundred bushels. An elevator operator with, let us assume, two million bushels of wheat in store, may not have two million bushels of futures sold against it, for there may be some cash sales that have been made for nearby or deferred shipment with the result that his net long position of cash wheat may amount to only 1,500,000 bus., assuming 500,000 cash has been sold leaving only 1,500,000 bus. hedged in the futures market.

**Sales before Shipment.**—I doubt if anyone not connected with the grain business realizes the large quantity of grain that is sold before it reaches a terminal market or, in fact, in a great many instances before it is harvested. A farmer has the opportunity thru our marketing machinery to sell his entire crop of corn or any other grain as soon as he is reasonably sure of what the crop is going to make. It is about five months before new wheat crop harvest will commence, but long before that bids for new wheat will be available in all of the markets tributary to the winter wheat crop. This affords the producer an opportunity to sell his wheat if and when he feels that in his own judgment the price warrants his disposing of all he expects to harvest or at least a portion of it.

I feel safe in saying, altho it is a little too early, if a farmer in central Illinois should feel the present price for wheat sufficiently high, he could contact his nearest country dealer who in turn would make inquiry thru a broker, country correspondent of a member of the Chicago Board of Trade or a country office of one of our commission houses and very promptly receive a bid for new crop wheat for shipment by July 20, or July-August 15. I think I am justified in saying the bid for two hard red or yellow hard, shipment by July 20, would be from 1¼ to 2 cents per bushel over Chicago July track Chicago.

Herein enters the question of "basis" which is almost as mysterious to many people outside of the grain trade as is the word "hedging." However, the basis is the key by which most grain merchants operate. The flat price of the cash grain means very little to the merchandiser of any grain outside of barley and to report a sale of two red wheat in the Chicago market, at, say, \$1.40 means very little, unless the future price is available, making it possible to figure the basis at which the sale was made.

We all know two hard or two red winter wheat is deliverable on futures contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade at contract price. Therefore, normally, either of the preceding is worth at least contract price, but more often a slight premium during a normal crop year. This condition during the past two years has not prevailed in either wheat, corn, oats or rye, because all of those crops have been short during that period. However, that is the starting line and the factors of supply and demand influence the basis for cash grain either premium-wise in the event supplies are short, reversing to a discount when the supply is greater than the demand. In cash premium years like we have recently experienced, the basis for cash grain varies with the supply and demand is also subject to the multifarious factors that in combination make values not only in the cash markets but in the futures markets. And in premium years sentiment is almost as powerful in determining cash values as we

[Continued on page 217]



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Ear Corn Shows Unusual Shrinkage

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Shelling ear corn of the 1936 crop shows unusual shrinkage. We bot, shelled and shipped 41,000 bus ear corn the past season and had a shrinkage of 923 bus or about 2¼%.—Glasford Grain & Milling Co., Glasford, Ill.

### Help Catch Swindling Truckers

*Editor Grain & Feed Journals:* We would like to run down and prosecute certain itinerant truckers from Missouri, who make a practice of defrauding elevator operators in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois. This gang of crooks have been operating for the past three years, and are experts in their business. It consists of a father, his wife and their son.

Their method of operation is this. The father and son call at the office and after conversing for some time on timely subjects, ask as to the corn situation around your plant. They are smart talkers and sell you on their personality. One has the impression that they really are running a trucking business that is paying them and doing good deeds for our drouth-stricken neighbors to the south of us.

On being told that corn is being sold for cash only, the father flashes a large roll of bills of large denomination. He pays for the first two loads of corn, and returning the third time has only about half cash, and a check from a feeder in Missouri. He tells the elevator man that he unloaded in the evening and didn't like to stop over night to visit the bank there for cashing the check, consequently hasn't cash enough with him. He tells you this before loading and offers to pay telephone bill for calling the bank. We didn't call the bank, and the check was good.

Next time he comes back and tells you before loading that it would be a big help to him to pay for the corn with checks, as so much of his time was lost while waiting for the banks to open. He again offers to pay for telephone calls to bank. We did not call, and ten of his checks went thru alright. He sold us on his personality, and established a line of credit.

These men then come every other day for three trips, and the three checks prove to be uncollectable. The bank sends them back "no funds," the truckers having gone to the bank and withdrew all of their money before the checks were presented. They not only pass bad checks to the grain man, but to oil stations and garages along the way. These bad checks were all written on the same three trips.

Our total loss for the three checks is \$579.79. On our trip down to Missouri to attempt collection of these checks we picked up along the trail oil station checks for about \$40.00. We found another bad check given at Iowa City for a garage repair bill totalling \$40.00. Even their own bank had slipped a check thru and permitted them to overdraw their account \$72.00. The bankers did not know these men. They only appeared twice at the bank to make the first deposit and to withdraw the balance of their money. All other deposits were mailed.

It is needless to say that you will never hear again from the "nice" gentlemen.

Description of the father: Age 47. Heavy

set, weighing about 180 pounds. Height 5 feet, 7 inches. Round face, clear complexion, smooth shaven, brown eyes and hair slightly grey. Wears grey hat, black zipper jacket, and new overalls over grey trousers. Soft voice.

Description of the son: Age 25. Heavy set, weight 175 pounds, height 5 feet, 8 inches. Full face, and rosy complexion. Dark eyes and heavy dark hair combed in pompadour style. Front teeth gold inlaid. Has a large prominent scar on right temple, or upper cheek. This mark will positively identify this man. He usually wears black riding boots (not laced), riding breeches grey, zipper jacket blue. Last fall he wore a white shop cap. Later a grey winter cap.

Description of truck: 1934 Chevrolet, blue chassis. Home sawed box about 8 ft. by 13 ft. and 3 ft. deep, boards are badly weatherbeaten. The rear endgate is set in about two feet, for hauling shelled corn. They have an extra exhaust pipe wired between the bed pieces, and this is plainly seen from behind. The truck number, 1936 Mo. 68-405. This truck belongs to the wife of the older man, and is registered in the name of Eva P. Burgett, Chillicothe, Mo. State Treasurer informs us that 1937 license has not been procured to date.

The right names of these men are J. H. Burgett and son Hershel. They gave the name of W. M. Burkett and son, Jack, at this place of business.

The writer has reason to believe that they are the identical men who defrauded the Farmers Elevator Co. of Colo, Iowa, last May. Tactics used were exactly the same.

Sheriff at Chillicothe, Mo., states that there are warrants out for the arrest of this pair, but he has been unable to locate them. Their mail is being watched, and a sharp lookout is kept for them. We hold warrants for the arrest of both men and the woman. Two detectives sent to pick up the woman on a conspiracy charge found that she had left just before the arrival of the officers. They waited six days, but she did not return.

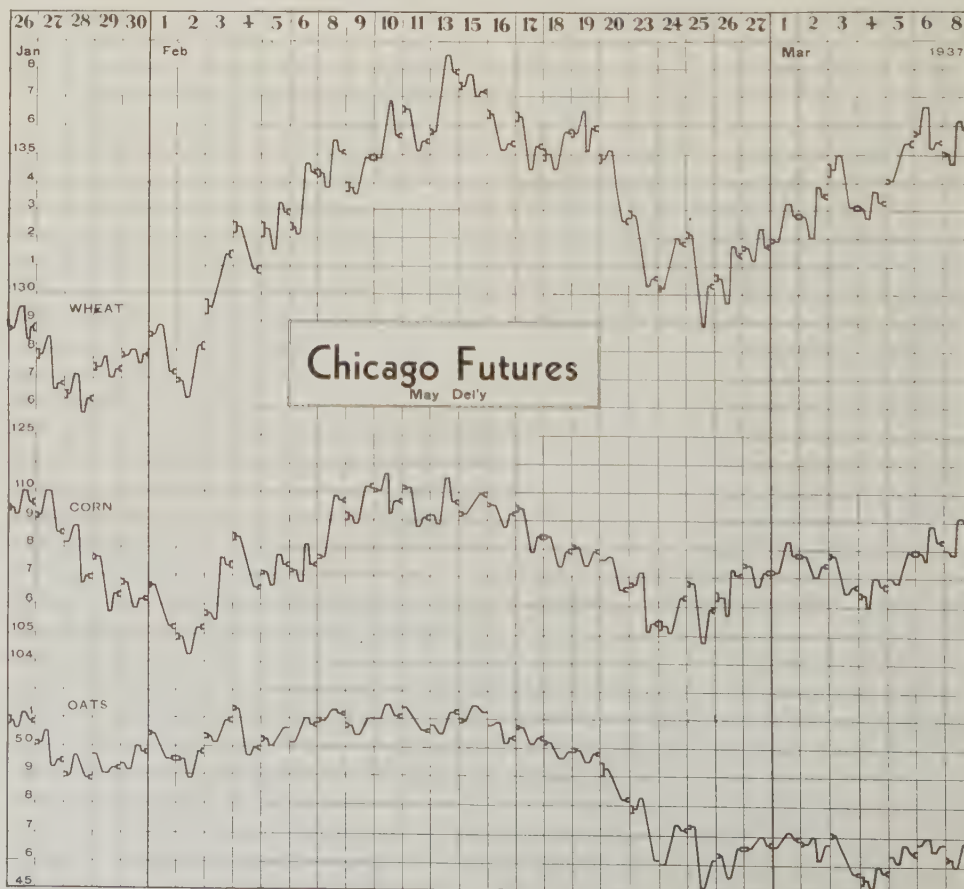
We would appreciate the cooperation of the entire grain trade to help us apprehend these people. Should they appear at your plant, we suggest that you trade with them, cash only, and get them coming there. Wire us at our expense and we will send proper authorities to arrest. Your assistance may save a neighbor from their swindling operations.—Buttolph Grain Co., Bennett, Iowa.

### Plugged Six Cars of Barley

I. K. Mayr, trading as the Mayr Seed & Feed Co., shipped from Beaver Dam, Wis., six cars of barley to Milwaukee and Chicago that contained 4½ to 5 ft. of malting barley on top of 2 to 2½ ft. of non-malting barley.

The interior barley was discovered during the process of unloading and the grades were changed from No. 3 malting to No. 4 barley; No. 1 barley to No. 4 barley; No. 1 malting barley to No. 4 barley; No. 2 barley to No. 4 barley; No. 3 malting barley to sample grade barley, and No. 3 barley to No. 5 barley.

After hearing I. K. Mayr at Beaver Dam Nov. 10 the Sec'y of Agriculture determined that the incorrect grading and certification of the barley by the licensed inspectors at Milwaukee and Chicago, was not occasioned by any fault or error on the part of the samplers or the licensed federal inspectors, but was due to the manner in which the cars had been loaded by the Mayr Seed & Feed Co., in that the barley, which was loaded in the bottom of each of the said cars, was distinctly inferior to that in the upper portions thereof, and that the barley loaded on the floor of the cars was concealed in such a manner that it was not disclosed by probing the grain in the customary manner.





# Truckers Under Arrest for Fraud in Weights

Five trucks were driven up to the elevator of Lee Miller at McPherson, Kan., on the morning of Feb. 25, the drivers stating that they wanted to buy corn to be trucked back to eastern Kansas for feeding. The trucks already were partly filled.

When loaded the appearance of the trucks indicated to Mr. Miller's experienced eye that they contained more corn than shown by the scales, and after they left he called the elevator at Concordia and learned they had purchased the corn there, and the elevator there checked up several hundred bushels short. This confirmed his suspicions that he had in some way been cheated on weights. He immediately sent an employee to trail the trucks and notified the sheriff.

The state highway patrol apprehended six of the seven members of the gang at Coffeyville, to which place they had been followed by Earl Marchand of McPherson. Three of the trucks were recovered in southeastern Kansas. One truck broke down at Peru, Kan. Another member of the gang was picked up later.

About 40 grain men went to McPherson to identify the crooks as buyers of grain at their elevators.

Only one of the seven men held in the McPherson County jail made bond late when arraigned before Judge Matson Murray. O. F. Morgan, the last of the seven men arrested, made bond for \$1,500 and was released. Judge Murray set March 25 as the date for the preliminary hearing for the seven men. Bonds of \$3,000 each were asked for Paul Beard, George Folks, Bud Henderson, Bill Keeton, J. J. Folk and Donald Bible. All of them were committed to jail upon default of bonds.

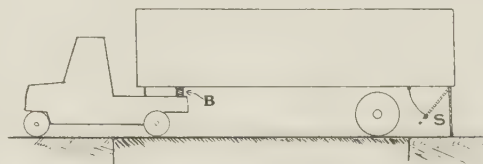
Paul Beard, who, Patrolman De Long says is the leader of the grain ring, was convicted on a felony on a diamond theft, and two years ago he was charged with defrauding farmers and elevator men on a weight scheme. He served nine months in jail on this charge and then was paroled, De Long said.

Patrolman De Long displayed a note book which he said contained the records of some of the "deals" of the gang. Two entries in the book were as follows:

Truck No. 1	
Expense .....	\$ 12.00
Load Cost .....	172.64
Sold for .....	351.40
Cleared .....	156.76
Truck No. 2	
Expense .....	\$ 8.30
Load Cost .....	210.60
Sold for .....	373.40
Cleared .....	154.43

The record of the truckers on the above two mentioned trucks was \$311.19, and the "profits" on two other trucks listed in the same book amounted to \$222.73, making a total profit of \$433.92 on four truck loads of grain.

Miller said the truckers got 600 bushels more corn than his scale weights showed. He sold the corn to them for \$1.29 per bushel and on a basis of the 600 bushels of extra



corn, Miller figures the truckers would have made a "profit" of \$774 on their purchases from him.

**HOW SCALES WERE DEFEATED.**—While the trucks were being weighed Miller said he noticed that both men riding in the cab remained inside conversing. One of the men was noticed to be pumping a lever but when questioned said they were merely pumping air into their brake system. This was later revealed as the lever which operated a hydraulic jack arrangement under the fifth wheel of the truck. The lift did not extend to the ground but extended only a few inches to the rear end frame of the truck and therefore shifted the balance of the weight in the trailer when it was on the scales. In weighing a truck and trailer the truck is weighed first and then the rear wheels of the trailer are run on the scales and the trailer weighed. This method of weighing theoretically gives the correct weight of the truck and trailer, but when the hydraulic jack was put into

operation the trailer did not rest above the rear axle of the truck but on the jack at the rear edge of the truck frame.

The device was so complete that a man sitting in the cab of the truck could operate the hydraulic lift with a lever on the dashboard. A gage hidden in a glove compartment on the dash board revealed the pounds pressure.

It is believed only a small number of the weight swindles perpetrated by this gang have been discovered.

This method of falsifying weights was described in the Grain & Feed Journals of Aug. 26, 1936, by H. J. Mighell of Lake City, Ia., his sketch of the block being reproduced in the engraving herewith. Mr. Mighell wrote at that time: An improvement on the block idea is to have fastened to the bottom of the semi a small hydraulic jack whose plunger runs down to a plate on the frame of the tractor. This jack is controlled from the cab and is concealed." Mr. Mighell recounts other methods of defrauding thru false weights, about which dealers desiring to avoid being swindled by truckers should inform themselves.

## Ever Normal Granary Defective

The Brookings Institution has just issued a report by three professors finding the ever normal granary plant of Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace to be faulty.

The report indicated skepticism as to the practical possibility of liquidating from such a granary, since the government would necessarily become a price depressing factor in the market. Another fault, according to the report, is that the Wallace plan would tend to shift the burden of carrying commodity stocks from commercial agencies to the government.

"As to the benefits which consumers would derive from the ever-normal granary as a safeguard against want," the report states, "this is much less than is implied by comparisons with the Biblical story of Joseph in the land of the Pharaohs. Today the world's food is produced over an enormous geographical area, linked by efficient transportation and commercial systems.

"There is a strong tendency for reduced production of some crops, in some regions, to be more or less compensated by enlarged production of other crops in the same or other regions. Year-to-year variations in world output of food products as a whole are small in comparison with variations in output of particular crops, or of particular regions, and extremely small in comparison with variations in specific crops in specific regions.

"Moreover, large quantities of potential food products are ordinarily fed to animals, diverted to industrial uses or wasted, and these constitute large invisible reserves to be drawn upon in face of need. Almost everywhere today consumers are accustomed to make continuous adaptations of their food consumption to the supplies available, and commerce assists in this adaptation. Under such circumstances, adequate insurance against oppressive food shortage in the United States is provided for the public without any special system of reserves, even though agricultural tariffs and the new quota provisions erect part barriers to the flow of emergency supplies into the country.

"Our general conclusion from the experience with production control in 1933-35 does not give support to the belief that similar controls could be made practicable as a means of holding the course of production over the years close to a line laid out in accordance with a continuously operating economic plan."

The professors indorse crop insurance, provided the ever normal granary scheme and the insurance plan are kept apart.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past 2 weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Feb. 24		Feb. 25		Feb. 26		Feb. 27		Mar. 1		Mar. 2		Mar. 3		Mar. 4		Mar. 5		Mar. 6		Mar. 7		Mar. 8		Mar. 9	
	High	Low																										
<b>Wheat</b>																												
Chicago .....	138½	104½	131¾	130½	131¾	131½	132¾	133½	133	133½	135¼	135¼	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
Winnipeg .....	130¾	95½	124	123	124½	125	126½	127½	127½	127½	127	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
Liverpool* .....	133½	...	124½	125	125¾	127¾	128½	127½	130¾	129	130	130¾	129¼	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
Kansas City .....	131¾	102½	123¾	122½	122¾	123	124½	125	124½	124½	126¾	126¾	126¾	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
Minneapolis .....	145½	115½	138¾	136½	137½	137½	138¾	139	137½	138¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½
Duluth .....	151½	120	143¾	141	143	143	144	144½	145½	145	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾
Milwaukee .....	138¾	98½	131¾	130¾	131½	131½	132¾	133½	133	133¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
<b>Corn</b>																												
Chicago .....	113½	85½	106½	105¾	107	107½	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	107½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Kansas City .....	117	89¾	110½	109¾	110½	110½	110½	111½	111½	110¾	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Milwaukee .....	113½	88	106½	105¾	107	107½	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	107½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
<b>Oats</b>																												
Chicago .....	54½	38¾	47½	46	46½	46½	46½	46½	45½	45½	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Winnipeg .....	58	42½	54¾	54	54½	55½	55½	55½	55	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Minneapolis .....	53	39	45	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	45	44	43¾	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Milwaukee .....	54¾	40¾	47¾	46	46½	46½	46½	46½	45¾	45¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
<b>Rye</b>																												
Chicago .....	119¾	75½	107½	103½	105½	105½	106½	106½	106	105½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Minneapolis .....	114¾	73½	102¾	99¾	100¾	101½	102½	102½	102	100¾	100¾	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Winnipeg .....	114¾	62½	102¾	101¾	103¾	103¾	104¾	105¾	105	100¾	100¾	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Duluth .....	111	76½	102¾	99¾	101	101	102	102	102	100¾	100¾	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
<b>Barley</b>																												
Minneapolis .....	85½	60½	75	73¾	72¾	73½	72¾	72½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Winnipeg .....	88¾	50¾	80¾	78¾	78½	78½	78½	80¾	81½	81	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
<b>Soybeans</b>																												
Chicago .....	161	120½	155	152	152	152	153½	154	153¾	153	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½

\*At daily current rate of exchange.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Allendale, Ill., Feb. 25.—Winter wheat crop looks good. Fields eroded badly.—Allendale Mill & Elevtr. Co., G. D. Adams, mgr.

Blaine, Kan., Mar. 3.—Wheat acreage 110%, condition 90. Too early to tell how much will be plowed up.—Harrington & Cummings.

Norborne, Mo., Feb. 26.—Growing wheat looks bad in this locality as a result of excessive ice, water, freezing and thawing.—B. F. Knipschild & Bros.

Esbon, Kan., Mar. 3.—Wheat acreage double that of last year, condition 100%. No wheat will be plowed up. Oats and corn acreage will be normal.—C. M. Lantis.

Ash Valley, Kan., Mar. 4.—Full acreage sown and is in fair condition, much better than last year at this time. There will be very little if any wheat plowed up.—C. C. Brandon.

Rockport, Ind.—Many thousands of acres of growing wheat along the Ohio river in this (Spencer) county, that were inundated during the recent Ohio River flood, has come out in good shape.—W. B. C.

McAllaster, Kan., Mar. 4.—Wheat is better than last year in this locality and 10% more of a crop sown. Half-inch moisture yesterday, the first rain this spring. Seed of all kinds high.—Gridley Grain Co., John Newell, agent.

Satanta, Kan., Mar. 3.—Wheat condition about 60% on 65% of seeded acreage; 35% of seeded acreage has blown out with February winds. Very small acreage of oats or barley will be sown this year.—Lester McDonald, mgr. Farmers Elevtr. & Mdse. Co.

Columbus, O.—A serious outbreak of grasshoppers is expected by the North Central States Entomological Ass'n, in convention here, unless heavy spring rains and parasitic enemies combine to reduce the spring brood. Little damage from hessian fly was forecast.

Wichita, Kan.—We are not trying to be alarmists, but the official and private entomologists say that the indications are that we are in for a real grasshopper scourge this year as eggs are fertile and numerous.—Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Grading of corn arriving at representative markets from Dec. 1 to Feb. 15 was as follows as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics: No. 1, 1%; No. 2, 6%; No. 3, 24%; No. 4, 49%; No. 5, 17%, and sample, 3%. Grading of 79% was yellow, 15% white and 6% mixed.

Fowler, Kan., Mar. 4.—Wheat acreage and condition about the same as last year. As a result of the late snow, upper soil is now amply supplied but subsoil moisture is deficient. Wheat is greening up the last few days. Some damage by soil blowing previous to the past week.—A. R. Upp Grain Co.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 4.—Conditions of winter wheat this early in the season can scarcely be judged any more accurately than on Dec. 1 when the government report was issued. However, at the present time fully 4,000,000 acres is considered already to be beyond hope in western Kansas and adjoining sections in the neighboring states. At least 6,000,000 acres extending eastward from these poor sections are severely in need of submoisture. However, that area which has recently been supplied with surface moisture, as well as practically all of the other portions of the belt, is now showing sufficiently well to fully, if not more than justify the promises held out in the government's Dec. 1st report. Present indications are for slight reductions in the acreage to be seeded to both corn and oats. A factor in this will be, as usual, the extent of winter wheat abandonment. While spring wheat farmers intend, if possible, to seed their full acreage compared with a year ago, much will depend upon the weather, and their ability to acquire seed in time to plant early enough to avoid disasters that often beset late seeded crops.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 6.—There is a lot of talk about flax growing in the Northwest this year, and if seed stocks are available a good acreage should be sown. Stocks of seed flax are about normal and reports come in that farmers have held back flax for seeding purposes. Both southern and northern sections of Minnesota will no doubt increase their flax acreage.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Augusta, Kan., Mar. 5.—Wheat acreage increase of about 10% over last year. Conditions are fine with no indication of winter kill. Oats acreage will be reduced some as we cannot sow on account of so much moisture. Look for reduction of 15% to 20% in acreage. Corn acreage will be reduced account of high priced seed and corn failures the past three years.—Mannion Feed & Coal Co., by J. J. Mannion.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 6.—While it is early to have any definite information as to damage to winter wheat, there is some evidence of damage in many fields. The early seeded fields look very good and fields where fertilizer was used at time of seeding show a better condition; the higher land having less snow also shows more damage. It will take warm growing weather to determine the extent of the damage.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Wichita, Kan., Mar. 6.—Our "advertised" snows and rains during January and February this year, while very beneficial, have by no means given us adequate moisture to face warm weather and winds. The term now used is, "How far the soil is damp down from the top." We are now facing the test of how well the great plains wheat came thru the winter and how long the surface moisture will last.—Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Alamota, Kan., Mar. 3.—Wheat was not put in as good as last year. We had not nearly as much summer fallowing as last year. Seed was very poor. Most of our wheat was put in the stubble. The wheat is small and much of it blew out. I believe it is not over 75% as good as last year. Some barley will be planted but not much on account of blowing conditions. Not much corn.—Farmers Elevtr. Co., B. B. Hageman, mgr.

Bronson, Kan., Mar. 4.—We have about 50% of a normal wheat acreage. No oats sowed yet due to a backward spring, and the acreage will be greatly reduced as we are now about a month late and will still be midmonth with good weather prevailing before the fields can be worked. Have quite a lot of surface moisture but low on subsoil moisture. Corn acreage will be much below normal. Flax acreage may be somewhat larger. About an average of livestock on farms with exception of hogs which are very scarce.—Bronson Grain Co.

## Winter Wheat Comparisons

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 4.—We show below the condition of winter wheat on March 1 as reported by us since 1927, and the condition on December (previous) and April 1, as reported by the government, in percentages of normal. It may be observed that although there is some uncertainty as to the actual condition of the wheat plant on March 1, these reports do reflect the changes confirmed by April 1 reports.

	Dec. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1
1936-37.....	75.8	73.7	
1935-36.....	78.2	70.2	68.5
1934-35.....	77.8	71.4	69.8
1933-34.....	74.3	73.5	74.3
1932-33.....	68.9	58.5	59.4

—Nat. C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

## Books Received

MINNESOTA Farmers Elevator Ass'n Year Book contains a directory of the farmers elevator companies of the state and a list of independent elevator operators, issued by the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, A. F. Nelson, sec'y, Minneapolis, Minn. Price, \$2.50.

STORY OF ALFAFA AND RED CLOVER is a brochure of 16 pages containing all the information on these plants that the firm has been able to collect for ten years, with the careful attention to accuracy of statement that characterizes seed merchants. Intended for farm readers, this pamphlet will be of interest to other seed dealers to whom copies will be sent by Misner Seeds, Port Dover, Ont., Canada.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 28.—The estimate of the crop here given is based on the net acreage figures issued by the North-West Grain Dealers Ass'n on Oct. 2, 1936. Returns were received from elevator agents at 96% of the country points in the three Prairie Provinces. The final crop estimate for the three provinces is as follows: Spring wheat 205,022,600 bus., durum wheat 13,958,500, oats 129,899,800, barley 53,488,200, rye 3,662,200, flax 1,621,800.—J. G. Fraser, mgr. North-West Grain Dealers Ass'n.

## Driveway Observations

By TRAVELER

W. E. WATSON, manager of the Ludlow (Ill.) Elevator Co., says he got his eyeteeth cut early on vagrant merchant truckers. An experience he relates is one big and one little fellow in a foreign truck, who wanted to buy corn.

When weighing empty the little fellow came into the office and left the big fellow sitting in the truck. After the truck had been filled with corn at the elevator the little fellow drove it back onto the scale platform while the big fellow came into the office to settle up. Manager Watson balanced the scale beam. Then the difference in weight between the two men occurred to him. "Weren't you in that truck when you weighed in?" he demanded of the big fellow.

"Yes, but that doesn't make any difference. We weigh pretty nearly the same."

"Well, you go get back in the truck and send the other fellow in here."

The difference in weight was 80 pounds.

\* \* \* \* \*

TRUCKING SERVICE as a business builder cannot be overestimated in dealing with busy people," believes Jacob Epple of the Bristol (Ind.) Milling Co. "There is always something to be done on the farm, and even if the farmers are not busy, many lack the facilities for transporting any quantity of feeds over distances that are covered by our trucks. Our trucks serve a radius of about 40 miles and they are always busy."

\* \* \* \* \*

"WHEN you are operating your own trucks," comments Edw. H. Kessler, head of Edw. H. Kessler & Co., at Cramers (Elmwood p. o.), Ill., "there is no question about whether the grain will come to your elevator. If you trust local haulers to bring it in you might find your confidence misplaced. With your own trucks you can deal with the farmer direct; get all the profit there is in the grain, yet give the farmer more than the local trucker who buys from the farmer and sells to you. Why let some trucker skim off the cream while a heavy investment in an elevator stands idle?"

"Of course, trucks have to be kept busy. They cost a lot of money, and the fixed expenses run pretty high. But the grain dealer who is up on his toes can keep his trucks busy easier than the truckman operating independently. He has an established trade with which to deal."

\* \* \* \* \*

WILLIAM BOARDMAN, 28, and his brother, Harry Boardman, 20, Sunbury, Pa., were jailed in default of \$2,000 bond, on being identified as confidence men by F. B. Kern and Andrew Balshi, Catawissa, Pa., feed merchants.

The alleged confidence men were reported to have arranged to "buy" a farm, posed as cattlemen, made the rounds of the feed stores, purchased supplies with bogus checks. Deliveries were made by Kern and Balshi before the hoax was discovered. When the farm was visited to reclaim the merchandise the "cattle feeders" and their stocks of purchases were gone.

In these days of fast, large-capacity trucks, it pays to look twice at the new customer, especially if he is not established in the community.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Esbon, Kan., Mar. 3.—No wheat back in farmers' hands.—C. M. Lantis.

Ash Valley, Kan., Mar. 4.—Very little wheat in farmers' hands.—C. C. Brandon.

Blaine, Kan., Mar. 3.—Wheat in farmers' hands 1%.—Harrington & Cummings.

Fowler, Kan., Mar. 4.—About 5% of the wheat remains in farmers' hands.—A. R. Upp Grain Co.

Bronson, Kan., Mar. 4.—No grain of any kind on farms as we failed completely in 1936.—Bronson Grain Co.

Satanta, Kan., Mar. 3.—Less than 2% of wheat or corn in farmers' hands.—Lester McDonald, mgr. Farmers Elytr. & Mdse. Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 2.—A local industry has purchased a round lot of Argentine corn to come by rail from New Orleans.

McAllaster, Kan., Mar. 4.—No wheat on hand, as there has been a failure for three years. No corn on hand—it has to be shipped in.—Gridley Grain Co., John Newell, agent.

Noblesville, Ind.—Corn at the David Graham farm near here sold recently at \$1.17 a bu. Oats sell for 50 and 55 cents a bu.; all kinds of hay from \$15 to \$17 a ton.—W. B. C.

Augusta, Kan., Mar. 5.—Not to exceed 15% of last year's wheat in farmers' hands, some of that being fed; 25% of last year's oats crop.—Mannion Feed & Coal Co., J. J. Mannion.

Amarillo, Tex., Mar. 6.—Spring rains have routed drouth from most of the Texas panhandle, minimizing the prospect of dust storm damage and soaking winter wheat fields. Showers fell over parts of Oklahoma.

Houston, Tex.—The first of four ships slated to be handled at this port arrived from the Argentine about the middle of February, bringing approximately 300,000 bus. of corn. Total movement is estimated in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bus. So far this season there have been two full cargoes of corn moved thru this port, and in addition there was a parcel lot handled aboard one of the regular South America line ships.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 4.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Feb. 26 decreased 1,155,921 bus. compared with the previous week and 131,447,716 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1936. The amount in store including 4,171,557 bus. in rail transit was reported as 91,245,821 bus. compared with the revised figure of 92,401,742 bus. for the previous week and 222,693,537 bus. for the week ending Feb. 28, 1936. This last amount does not include rail in transit wheat. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Feb. 19, amounted to 1,233,521 bus., an increase of 762,617 bus. over the previous week when 470,904 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 351,643 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

### Corn Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	237,020	56,880	.....	.....
Chicago	2,318,000	4,130,000	1,317,000	1,430,000
Duluth	1,095	837	8,065	8,399
Ft. William	.....	.....	3,873	.....
Ft. Worth	106,500	136,500	115,500	60,000
Hutchinson	1,500	4,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	921,000	898,500	396,000	738,000
Milwaukee	413,850	482,050	109,200	85,800
Minneapolis	177,800	400,280	153,980	391,620
New Orleans	332,648	.....	283,535	19,478
Omaha	900,200	673,400	722,525	1,308,282
Peoria	1,070,500	1,481,903	358,400	603,400
Philadelphia	482,234	155,470	.....	.....
St. Joseph	84,000	433,500	36,000	208,000
San. Fran.	4,285	7,143	.....	.....
Seattle	9,000	4,500	.....	.....
Superior	2,196	3,015	.....	1,178
Toledo	226,800	326,250	25,600	215,965
Wichita	16,900	13,000	.....	20,800

\*Argentine.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 4.—Reports relating to grain stocks remaining on farms as of Mar. 1 indicate the following supplies: Wheat, 85,000,000 bus.; corn, 515,000,000, and oats, 335,000,000.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 6.—The local plant of Corn Products Refining Co. today received five more cars, about 7,500 bus., of its recent 100,000-bu. purchase of Argentine corn. A total of 9 cars have been received so far. About 55 more are expected. Today's receipts graded No. 4 yellow flint, testing on the average 59.7 lbs., 12.2% moisture and 9.73% damage.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 6.—Corn movement is very light; demand about the same. With the Southwest refreshed by melting snow and rain, the East depending on unusually early pastures already green, and poultry prices still low for profitable feeding, the feed trade is inclined to be rather pessimistic. Every week Argentine corn is being sold farther and farther into the interior at prices considerably under domestic corn. This week's corn shipments from Argentina to the United States were 1,142,000 bus.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain shipments are not expected to be active or in any important volume in the immediate opening of navigation because local stocks are not large, and major part held in strong hands for account of milling and other consuming concerns. Considerable grain, especially malting barley, has been going out of store to Milwaukee and other Wisconsin points. Minnesota interests are also getting a fair amount of grain from local elevators. Included in shipments are Canadian wheat and barley, on which duty has been paid. By time navigation opens there will be a further substantial reduction in holdings. So far the East has shown no interest in taking our grain for opening shipment. Total stocks are now down to 11,650,000 bus., a low level to start lake shipping, being 17,592,000 less than was held at the start a year ago. The harbor and slips are covered with ice of considerable thickness, but with warm weather would soon deteriorate. Ice in the lake extends out about four miles from the Duluth harbor entrance, with open water beyond that. Passage thru the ice pack would probably not be difficult. The start depends largely on ice conditions and possibility of boats getting thru St. Mary's River and the Soo locks.—F. G. C.

### Barley Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	6,041	9,404	.....	.....
Chicago	767,000	834,000	178,000	487,000
Duluth	187,888	249,068	894,839	122,126
Ft. William	318,364	38,034	6,484	43,834
Ft. Worth	.....	3,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	24,000	43,200	8,000	16,000
Milwaukee	1,181,640	1,233,240	636,500	470,675
Minneapolis	1,122,540	1,444,330	960,710	2,005,400
Omaha	19,200	54,400	47,580	168,258
Peoria	250,600	211,400	93,800	93,800
Philadelphia	.....	3,423	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	8,750	5,250	24,500
San. Fran.	564,500	680,208	.....	339,000
Seattle	1,600	17,600	.....	.....
Superior	94,976	154,902	343,707	39,149
Toledo	4,200	4,800	.....	.....

### Oats Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	29,572	22,157	.....	.....
Chicago	633,000	1,307,000	1,071,000	1,211,000
Duluth	2,901	223,841	74,862	18,102
Ft. William	159,623	129,719	340,699	198,517
Ft. Worth	112,000	82,000	20,000	50,000
Kan. City	130,000	152,000	210,000	126,000
Milwaukee	22,600	61,020	15,200	119,700
Minneapolis	138,650	848,070	2,262,610	632,430
New Orleans	.....	6,421	.....	10,845
Omaha	520,000	186,000	1,176,880	441,485
Peoria	114,000	156,000	190,000	204,000
Philadelphia	36,184	25,766	.....	.....
St. Joseph	650,000	526,000	62,000	208,000
San. Fran.	12,500	10,000	.....	.....
Seattle	10,000	22,000	.....	.....
Superior	2,901	137,809	104,675	12,034
Toledo	417,900	229,600	163,115	163,485
Wichita	12,000	7,500	3,000	4,500

### Farmers Cool Toward Government Control

Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, said recently: "Last Saturday I was talking with Hugh Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, and found him rather discouraged because farmers had not taken more interest in his work. His service in the past three years has set up 540 demonstration areas, and ways to stop wind and water erosion are being demonstrated on these areas in every part of the United States. Nevertheless, the farmers living outside of these areas have not used the improved methods as fast as Bennett believes they should."

"I told him not to become discouraged but to remember that with any new idea it takes about seven years before the demonstrations become sufficiently talked about so that they begin to influence the average man's actions."

"Last summer the United States Department of Agriculture reached the conclusion that it was foolish to spend large sums of money setting up soil conservation projects unless we could be certain of more unanimous co-operation by farmers and land owners in the different localities."

Farmers of Canada and the Argentine would be pleased to see U. S. A. reduce its acreage under cultivation 50%.

### Injunction Continued Against Illinois Truck Weight Limit

"The federal government has not yet entered into the question of sizes and weights of trucks in interstate commerce" was the decision of a three-judge court Mar. 5 in Chicago in the injunction suit filed by the Werner Transportation Co. and other truck companies to restrain the state of Illinois from enforcing the 40,000 lb. limit in its motor vehicle law.

An injunction against the law remains in effect until further hearing on Mar. 19 and truckers now have an opportunity to bring out evidence which they have accumulated to prove that the present law is discriminatory.

### Rye Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	87,915	162,567	.....	.....
Chicago	52,000	117,000	212,000	541,000
Duluth	55,404	235,584	22,412	.....
Ft. William	21,611	15,679	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,500	.....	4,500	3,000
Milwaukee	48,110	36,790	26,355	17,570
Minneapolis	176,849	394,230	251,520	400,890
New Orleans	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	11,200	19,600	7,000	12,650
Peoria	154,800	188,400	27,600	4,800
Philadelphia	6,849	19,560	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	.....	6,000	1,500
Seattle	1,500	3,000	.....	.....
Superior	63,090	187,574	9,970	.....
Toledo	29,400	6,000	8,225	1,080

### Wheat Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	27,905	4,940	.....	300,625
Chicago	377,000	245,000	1,168,000	879,000
Duluth	84,610	159,586	783,343	517,006
Ft. William	276,020	680,833	77,379	36,337
Ft. Worth	176,400	183,400	173,600	163,800
Hutchinson	707,000	389,200	.....	.....
Kan's C'y	1,974,400	1,540,800	2,070,495	2,112,750
Milwaukee	4,620	3,080	2,800	96,600
Minneapolis	1,448,960	1,917,980	862,220	1,874,030
New Orleans	.....	101,435	.....	9,925
Omaha	510,914	197,001	566,161	191,800
Peoria	45,600	58,800	103,400	63,600
Philadelphia	44,918	54,337	.....	291,298
St. Joseph	139,200	212,800	315,200	92,800
San. Fran.	38,666	102,000	.....	.....
Seattle	434,000	506,800	.....	.....
Superior	103,687	218,099	525,414	347,681
Toledo	376,500	292,600	142,015	390,900
Wichita	489,000	301,500	355,500	373,500



# Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n Holds Big Meeting

The 22nd annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio was held at Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, February 22 and 23, with a record attendance. Registration was in charge of Ohio Dept. Mill Mutuals, and 443 were registered.

PRES. W. M. JACKSON called the first session to order and after invocation by L. R. Forsyth of Rawson, called on Sam Rice, pres., Toledo Board of Trade, who welcomed the delegation to the city. N. G. Bennett, McComb, responded.

HAROLD BATCHELOR, soil biologist, Wooster, addressed the meeting on recent developments in the inoculation of legumes. He exhibited photomicrographs of tests at Wooster showing the various factors as they affect the number of nodules per plant. Mr. Batchelor advocated passage of H. B. 164 to control the sale and distribution of inoculants in the state.

PRES. JACKSON appointed the following on the resolutions committee: Wm. S. Bricker, Oak Harbor; O. W. Cole, Xenia, and Tom Bostedder, Eden.

JOHN E. BROWN, pres. of the Louisville Bank for Co-operatives, outlined the facilities of his bank and offered the bank's services in solving the financial problems of members of the association.

## Monday Afternoon Session

B. A. WALLACE, extension dept. University Ohio, eulogized the cooperative movement and urged the delegates to "sell the cooperative idea."

L. R. MARCHANT, Illinois Farmers Supply Co., explained the operation of his company and showed by charts how volume can be built if the local companies will support the state buying agency. He asked for united support of the state in modern buying methods thru their state supply agency.

A. F. NELSON, sec'y, Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, reviewed the 30-year record of his ass'n. "We serve our members in all problems except marketing their grain and buying of merchandise," said Mr. Nelson and outlined the services rendered, including data and advice on organization, renewal of papers, tax returns, research and educational work, traffic, shortage claims, R. R. leases, and legislation. Mr. Nelson quoted a recent Iowa court decision holding directors responsible for the management of their companies.

FREDERICK C. HOWE, Washington, D. C., an advisor to Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, spoke on "New Pioneers and a New Democracy." Mr. Howe predicted a continuing growth of the cooperative system of economy in America. He said that the people of this nation seem not to prefer socialism. The trend points rather to the economic system used in Denmark and other Scandinavian nations.

The cooperative system, Mr. Howe said, is the result of the failure of courts and political agencies to give adequate protection to farmers and labor, and stated that the success of co-operative buying and selling, which records of grain cooperatives are showing, will result in the spreading of the system to other fields. He believes consumer cooperatives will be the ultimate result.

J. W. HUNTINGTON, Columbus, O., Dept. Mill Mutuals, spoke on "Arson Investigation." He told of the progress being made in the detection and prosecution of incendiary fires, and advocated a more rigid enforcement of fire prevention laws.

## The Banquet

The banquet facilities of the Hotel Secor

were taxed by 638 delegates and ladies, who enjoyed the excellent dinner. Judge C. W. Palmer, Defiance, was toastmaster. An elaborate floor show of stage radio, and night club stars with Paul Spor, master of ceremonies, was furnished by the Toledo Board of Trade, and dancing lasted far into the night.

DOUGLAS MALLOCH, poet, author and lecturer, talked on "The Recent Depression."

## Tuesday Morning's Session

The third session was called to order by Pres. Jackson who introduced E. G. Bayfield, cereal technologist of the Wooster Experiment Station. Mr. Bayfield announced Thorne Wheat a new variety perfected at Wooster which will be ready for distribution next year. The new variety, he said, yields 10% higher than types now sown in the state, and resists disease and

severe weather. To improve the quality of wheat, he advocated the planting of test plots at the elevator so that farmers could see the advantage of sowing good seed.

A. L. BIBBINS, G. L. F., Buffalo, told of the growth of this company and expressed a preference for Ohio feedstuffs over Argentine ingredients.

LEO COOK, Monroeville, recited an experience with the industrial commission in a recent case where their man was caught in a belt while oiling. The company was forced to pay the widow \$2,275.00 in addition to the \$6,500.00 industrial commission award because the company had violated the safety standard code providing that all vertical and inclined belts must be guarded six feet above the floor. He advised all dealers to familiarize themselves with General Safety Standards Bull. 203.

PETER SMETZER, Castalia, talked on "Farm Implements as a Side Line." He stated that selling and servicing required a man's full time, and advised handling an established line and price maintenance.

LEON GOVE, Avery, explained the Robinson-Patman Act as it affects country elevators.

OSCAR WEIKER, Upper Sandusky, in discussing "Handling Petroleum Products," stated that grain was now a side line to their supply business, and that with everything on the farm motorized, elevators must fall in line and adjust their business to today's demands. He outlined the growth of the business at their elevator.

E. G. BOLES, Anna, talked on "Paint Profits," telling the dealers to sell soy paint as an improvement and not a substitute for old line paints.

BEN FOCHT, Ada, gave a pep talk on "Co-operation," urging the dealers to preach the gospel of cooperative merchandising.

The afternoon business session adopted resolutions in regard to the proposed change of grain standards (a) that we go on record as favoring no change in the special grade for Cereal Oats. (b) In regard to the percentage of "broken kernels in wheat," we favor the retention of the 10% limit, the grading to be no higher than No. 3 and uniform for all classes of wheat. (c) That we favor the amendment to the definition applying to the determining the grade of Barley.

Other resolutions adopted thanked those contributing to the convention's success.

Officers elected were Pres., Charles B. George, McComb; 1st V. P., A. G. Patzer, Grove City; 2nd V. P., Alfred P. Eier, Nevada; Directors, 3 years, W. S. Bricker, Oak Harbor; Charles B. Krohn, Ney; George Perkins, Perrysburg.

## Convention Notes

O. J. Hicks and Ralph R. Penn represented Page Fence Co.

W. H. Gubbs showed Nitragin Co.'s Inoculents.

Bethlehem Steel Co. showed fence, posts, bale ties, and sheets with C. A. Fogleman and Fred W. Romig.

Ohio Dept. Mill Mutuals was represented by J. W. Huntington, R. S. Castle, G. N. Arnold, and J. G. Svehla.

The Sidney Grain Mch. Co. exhibited a Sidney feed mixer and anti-friction bearings. Carl Berger was in charge.

Continental Steel Corp. had an exhibit of fencing and posts with Tom La Pierre, N. L. Hite, and Ray McCartney.

Keystone Steel Co. was represented by Art Nelson, Willard Day, Carl Simon and Oscar Weiker who exhibited fence and posts.

**Merchandisers** may well fear the Federal Trade Commission, equipped, as it is, with 187 lawyers, and 39 more to be added. These 226 investigators receive salaries of \$3,200 to \$5,600 a year. The Commission has \$222,507 to use in investigating Robinson-Patman complaints.



Above, Pres. Charles B. George of McComb, O.; Below, 2nd Vice Pres. Alfred P. Eier, Nevada, O.



# Illinois Farmer Dealers Discuss Hybrids, Soy Beans, Vagrant Trucks

How hybrid seed corn is produced, the possibilities in small soy bean processing plants for country elevators, the status of proposed state legislation for control of itinerant truck merchants, were leading subjects before the four sessions of the 34th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, meeting in the ball room of the Pere Marquette hotel, Peoria, Feb. 23, 24 and 25. All sessions were well attended.

## Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRES. L. E. RILEY, Pleasant Plains, presided at the opening session.

REV. G. W. CHESSMAN, pastor of the First Baptist Church, pronounced invocation.

C. W. REULING, Peoria Ass'n of Commerce, warmly welcomed the ass'n and Vice-Pres. Chas. Holz, Buckley, responded.

SEC'Y LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, read his annual report, reviewed as follows:

## Sec'y Lawrence Farlow's Annual Report

**Capital Stock Assessment.**—An interpretation of our state revenue act by the Illinois Tax Commission which made it appear that the capital stock of most of our member companies should be assessed by the State Tax Commission for local tax purposes. The Attorney General held that those companies which, in practice, are engaged purely in a mercantile business should not be required to make a return to the State Tax Commission. It is our opinion that this ruling placed our members in a much more favorable position, since it placed the assessment of their property with the same authorities who assess the property of unincorporated business concerns in the same community.

**Grain Warehouse Act.**—The amendment to the Illinois Grain Warehouse Act bringing all of class B warehouses (grain elevators in towns of less than 100,000 population) under the control of the Illinois Commerce Commission, makes it unlawful for a country elevator to engage in the business of storing grain without first securing a license to operate a public warehouse and giving bond to insure the payment for any grain accepted for storage. This was a much needed reform and has resulted in a decided improvement in business methods in country elevators.

The old practice of shipping out stored grain to provide working capital has been responsible for many heavy losses in the operation of country elevators and has resulted in even greater losses to individual farmers who in many cases lost the entire value of their grain. We find that very few country elevators have qualified as public warehouses, most of them preferring to operate strictly on a merchandising basis.

It is our earnest desire that before another soybean crop is harvested, the country elevator operators, the soybean processors and the Illinois Commerce Commission shall agree upon the legal and proper procedure for handling soybeans on a deferred shipment contract.

**Soybean Inspection.**—The Ass'n adopted a resolution recommending that the inspection of soybeans be included under the Grain Standards Act in order that the excess charge for reinspection might be eliminated.

In June the Department of Agriculture reduced the fees for appeal inspection of soybeans from \$4 a car to \$2. The rule also provides that, in case the grade is changed as a result of federal appeal no fee shall be assessed.

**Futures Market in Soybeans Satisfactory.**—During the past year the Chicago Board of Trade established a futures market for soybeans and this market has been functioning during the marketing of the 1936 crop. From the producer's standpoint, the results so far appear to be quite satisfactory.

**Social Security Tax.**—The Revenue Department is now holding that all officers must be considered employees whether or not they receive any compensation for their services. Under this interpretation it would be possible for a company having only four regular employees to be held taxable under the Social Security Act, if the company had a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer in addition to the regular employees. Companies that find themselves in this position and that do not

desire to pay the tax under title 9 might obtain relief by consolidating some of the offices, such as the offices of secretary and treasurer.

We prepared an Employers' Statement Form which in our opinion satisfies all of the requirements of the law with respect to the records that must be kept. These statement forms are available to our members at a nominal cost and a large number of the companies are now using them in connection with keeping their records under the Social Security Act.

**Change in Income Tax Law.**—One important feature of the Act is that dividends must be paid and in the hands of the stockholders before the end of the taxable year, in order to receive credit against undistributed income tax.

The Collector's office confirmed our opinion that patronage refunds are not in fact dividends, but merely a part of the purchase price of grain bought or a refund of part of the price paid for merchandise sold. Therefore, if the distribution is authorized by the Board of Directors before the close of the taxable year and if the amount to be distributed is charged to the commodity accounts and credited to patronage refund account with the method of distribution fully set up, the actual payment of the refund may be deferred until after the close of the taxable year without being included in net income for income tax purposes.

**The Occupational Disease Act,** effective Oct. 1, 1936, transfers the liability for occupational disease from a common law risk to a statutory risk. The new law fixes the maximum liability of the employer at \$10,000 if the employer does not elect to come under the Act, while the maximum is reduced to about \$4,000 if the employer elects to come under the Act. This makes the risk easily insurable.

**The Reduction in Stamp Tax** on stock certificates will not take effect until July 1, 1937 when the tax on original issues will be reduced from 10c to 5c for each hundred dollars or fraction thereof, and the tax on transfers will be reduced from 4c to 2c for each hundred dollars or fraction thereof.

Certificates issued between July 1, 1936 and June 21, 1937 should bear stamps amounting to 5c per hundred dollars for original issues and 2c per hundred dollars for transfers. Certificates issued between June 21, 1936 and July 1, 1937 should bear stamps amounting to 10c per hundred dollars for original issues and 4c per hundred dollars for transfers. After July 1, 1937 the rates will again be 5c on original issues and 2c on transfers.

**Truck Regulation.**—A committee from this Ass'n, consisting of J. A. Henebery, Vern L. Marks and your Sec'y, met in conference with a group of representatives from other trade ass'ns, including grain, coal, lumber and fruits

and vegetables, to consider the matter of legislation to regulate the itinerant merchant or truck peddler.

**Tax Exemption for Co-operatives.**—To establish and honestly maintain a tax exempt status, a co-operative must limit its corporate existence to very narrow confines. The first principle of exemption is that no individual shall profit beyond 8% interest on his stock investment. This means that the company cannot continue to grow and expand by using its profits, at will, to increase its facilities for service. Whether or not an ass'n should attempt to operate as an exempt co-operative depends entirely upon the individual local situation. It cannot by any means be recommended in every case. Generally speaking, the most happy situation is the co-operative that is in a position to pay patronage dividends when earnings are above normal requirements. Such a company can limit its taxable income to any amount desired by paying the tax on the limited profits. With farm leaders constantly clamoring for large federal appropriations for agricultural extension work and soil conservation, it seems inconsistent that farm co-operatives should object to paying their share of the tax burden.

**Two Officers Taken by Death.**—E. H. Dannewitz and E. P. Foley, have been taken by death during the past year.

**The average financial position** of all farmers elevator companies in the state is better than it has ever been before. The average amount of grain handled per station was about 300,000 bushels; average amount of merchandise sold, about \$22,000; average net profits, including patronage dividends, about \$4,700; average net profit added to surplus, about \$2,500.

**The 1937 Directory** contains the names of 423 farmers elevator companies in the State with elevators at 508 stations. These companies have approximately 50,000 farmer stockholders and serve a hundred thousand farmer patrons. They have \$9,000,000 invested in elevator property and \$5,000,000 of working capital making a total investment of about \$14,000,000. Last year they handled about 120,000,000 bushels of grain and about \$10,000,000 worth of merchandise.

**Membership.**—The Ass'n has had an increase of 6% in membership, with an increase of nearly \$300 in dues paid. The bond and insurance business cleared thru the office was about the same as for the previous year.

**TREAS. CHAS. FAIRFIELD'S** report showed the finances of the ass'n to be in good order.

**HARRY HEISER**, Bloomington, elevator auditor, read an average of 1936 annual statements (published elsewhere in this number) that showed marked increases in volume of merchandise and grain business. Net operating profits more than doubled in 1936 compared with 1935, while the average of accounts receivable dropped more than \$500. "1936 was a banner year," said Mr. Heiser.

F. S. RETZ, Chicago, reviewed development

## Officers and Directors Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois for 1937



Front row, l. to r.: Pres. L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains; Vice-Pres. Chas. Holz, Buckley; Sec'y Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington; Treas. Chas. Fairfield, Fisher.  
Back row, l. to r.: Directors Lee Mellinger, Cairo; Gordo; J. E. McCreery, Mason City; H. J. Grieve, Edinburg; J. R. Becker, Tremont; E. T. Miller, Stanford; V. C. Mitchell, Ladd.



of cooperative elevators, stressing voluntary co-operation as the key to success.

LESTER PFISTER, El Paso, explained how hybrid seed corn is produced by developing inbred lines thru self pollination of corn plants, then single crossing or double crossing the inbreds to produce commercial hybrid seed. (Described in the last JOURNALS, the process is briefly reviewed in this issue.)

PRES. Riley appointed the following committees:

**RESOLUTIONS:** Albert Flaherty, Ladd; B. C. Olmstead, Baker; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon; I. P. Becker, Tremont; F. Clark Wallbaum, Ashland; B. M. Suttle, Fisher; Ernest W. Bockewitz, Farmersville.

**CREDENTIALS:** Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo; Wm. F. Siemons, Del Rey; Jacob S. Backer, Benson.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

## The Banquet

At the annual banquet in the ballroom of the hotel Tuesday evening, more than 500 guests enjoyed filet mignon, with the customary run of courses, and tinted ice cream for dessert, followed by all the coffee a guest cared to drink.

Between the main course and the ice cream Rev. Joseph Clare, Aurora cheer leader, sitting on an end of the speakers' table and joyously pumping a concertina for the accompaniment, had everyone shake down his dinner with vigorous singing of songs "we all ought to know."

Radio performers from Peoria's station WMBD, including three child prodigies, delighted the guests with singing, dancing and yodeling in a half hour of entertainment.

RALPH J. THOMAS, Illinois University agricultural student, explained how he won the 1936 corn judging trophy offered by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, "expecting to lose, but hoping to win."

"Successful growing and judging of corn," he said, "has been an earnest objective from boyhood. The next objective is outstanding success with developing strains of hybrid corn."

"In judging corn the points that make up the most satisfactory corn for general purposes must be held clearly in mind by the judge, carefully evaluated, and used as a measure for the corn being judged."

Guest Speaker Douglas Malloch, Chicago poet, writer and humorist, found a responsive audience for his Scotch jokes, puns, poems and witty comments on news of the day.

## Wednesday Morning Session

H. A. HENRICKS, Cerro Gordo, pres. of the Managers' Club, presided at the second session.

PRES. RILEY'S annual address gave a historical review of the development of farmers cooperative elevators in Illinois.

"The first farmers' elevator was organized 50 years ago," said Pres. Riley. "It took another decade to organize eight more, and 15 years to bring the total to 18, when this ass'n was organized."

"The inexperience of managers and directors contributed to the difficulties of early day co-operation. Lack of a common policy was another handicap, later overcome by creation of an ass'n."

"Uniform policies of management are common now. The matter of storing grain no longer puzzles local managers. All know it to be dangerous."

"Local, state and national governments seek to regulate business more and more. The farmers elevator business is no exception. Records, reports and tax returns occupy the time and burn up the energy of managers. Complicated laws need clarifying."

A. J. TORRI, Seatonville, reviewed his investigation of possibilities for installation of small soy bean processing units in country elevators, stressing the solvent process. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

EARL STEELE, Cisco, related the experience of his company in handling gas and oil as a side line. "There is no magic in gas and oil as a side line," said Mr. Steele, "but no longer do we have to advance money to farmers so they can pay their gas and oil accounts." Mr. Steele's experience is summarized elsewhere in this number.

ROBERT S. HENRY, Washington, D. C., assistant to the pres. of the American Railway Ass'n, was impartial in his study of transportation systems, admitting that each form of transportation has its place.

"No one system of transportation is best in every particular. For some purposes a boy on a bicycle or a man with a wheelbarrow may be most suitable. Every form of transportation, as with any other form of business, should stand on its own bottom, and support itself." A brief review of his address is published elsewhere in this number.

A. R. MATTERS, Peoria's federal grain supervisor, reviewed the Grain Standards Act, and gave a practical, physical demonstration of grain sampling and grading, using standard equipment.

"Grain moving interstate by truck, if sold by grade, and passing from, to, or thru an inspection point, must be inspected and graded under the Grain Standards Act," stressed Mr. Matters. "The inspection is a responsibility of the shipper. If the grain is not inspected its invoice must bear the statement 'This grain not officially inspected. Grade subject to dispute privilege under U. S. Grain Standards Act.'"

"The only way around the Act for grain transported by truck is sale by sample, without statement of grade."

"Anything that a shipper can do toward so loading cars with grain that the quality and condition is uniform thruout, will return financially what it costs to load the car in such manner; and will reduce the uncertainty and sometimes dissatisfaction that follows shipment of a car that is not uniformly loaded."

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

## Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRES. RILEY presided at the third session.

ELMER NAFZIGER, Springfield, explained the Social Security Act, its operation, methods for making tax returns, and the old age benefits.

"The Internal Revenue Department," said Mr.

Nafziger, "has ruled that officers of corporations are employees, whether they receive wages or not. Consequently, if a corporation has a pres., vice-pres., sec'y, and treas., and only four paid employees, it classes as having eight employees for the purposes of the Act. This ruling makes it necessary for cooperative elevators to change their official set-up, should they wish to avoid paying taxes under the eight or more employees classification."

Responding to a question, Mr. Nafziger said: "If a coal hauler, working for a flat rate per ton, were not subject to the direction and control of an elevator manager, he could be classed as an independent contractor. In close cases a ruling from the revenue department may be necessary."

D. D. SIEGELMAN, Kansas City, executive sec'y, Associated Southwest Country Elevators, reviewed the status of state laws for control of itinerant trucker peddlers.

"Diversion of retail business to itinerant merchants," said he, "may mean the eventual breaking up of country communities. Bills now before state legislatures in the eight states in which we are operating, ask nothing of the truckers that is not asked of established merchants." His talk is reviewed elsewhere in this number.

A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, sec'y, of Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, recapitulated the duties of state and national farmers elevator ass'ns.

"The grain business covers a large territory. Different conditions make it impossible to formulate a set of methods that will work in all districts. The national ass'n properly should confine itself to matters of national consequence. Problems of a state or local character should be concerns of state ass'ns."

"Expiration dates of charters should be carefully watched by local elevators. When its charter expires a corporation lapses into a partnership. It is always troublesome to get a new charter."

"Sidelines have come to mean more and more to farmers elevators. Feed grinding is among the biggest of them in the Northwest, developed tremendously in the last 5 years."

"Storage without bond is unsatisfactory. Under the crop insurance plan the federal department of agriculture will undoubtedly do as much storing as possible in country elevators. Elevators should be prepared."

"Local elevators do not ordinarily advertise as they should. It is not enough to hold a stockholders meeting once a year. Between times the farmers have too many opportunities to be weaned away. Maintain contact, send out bulletins, advertise offerings, regularly and frequently. Keep the elevator prominent in the minds of customers."

"Failure to advertise, neglect of periodic accountings, inattention from officials, and dissension among stockholders are among the things that bring failure to farmers elevators."

**ELECTION** kept in office Pres. L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains; Vice-Pres. Chas. Holz, Buckley; Treas. Chas. Fairfield, Fisher; Directors E. T. Miller, Stanford, and Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo. V. C. Mitchell, Ladd, was elected to the directorship in place of Lewis Weber, and J. P. Becker, Tremont, was elected to fill the unexpired term of E. P. Foley, deceased. Holdover directors are H. J. Grieve, Edinburg; J. A. Henebry, Plainfield; and J. E. McCreery, Mason City.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

## Ladies' Bridge

A number of wives, daughters and sweethearts attended the convention this year, awaking comment among association officials that "we ought to do more to encourage members to bring their girls along."

For the ladies a bridge party in the hotel Wednesday afternoon filled four tables. Mrs. O. J. Bader, Princeton, took first prize, a handsome copper pitcher; Mrs. Hugh Elliott,



H. A. Henricks, Cerro Gordo, Re-elected Pres. Managers Club



Manteno, won an attractive vase, filled with beautiful flowers; Mrs. John Heins, Pontiac, was consoled for her low score with an attractive table lamp.

Pleasing refreshments were provided.

### Managers' Club Elects

PRES. H. A. HENRICKS, Cerro Gordo, and Sec'y Meddie Buck, Cropsey, were unanimously re-elected at a brief meeting of the Managers' Club Wednesday evening.

The representative group in attendance voted dues of \$1 per year and immediately started collecting to provide funds for mail solicitation of additional members.

A special program for managers was considered as a possible feature at the next convention.

A resolution adopted favored a full two-day convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n instead of the three-day gathering that has been customary.

District meetings of managers was proposed and appointed as chairmen were A. J. Torri, Seatonville, for District 1; B. H. Carius, Tremont, for District 4; H. A. Henricks, Cerro Gordo, for District 6; Howard McWard, Palmer, for District 7. Appointments to chairmanships in other districts were left to the officers.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### Thursday Morning Session

PRES. RILEY presided at the fourth session.

H. K. MANSFIELD, Omaha, Neb., explained fidelity bonds. Said he: "Not only is it necessary that a manager be covered with a fidelity bond, but for the protection of the stockholders the directors should be sure of just what the bond covers. Any losses should be promptly reported to the bonding company. The manager is responsible to the directors, but the directors are responsible to the stockholders."

"Regular, periodic audits of a company's accounts will reduce the cost of bonding for the local elevator."

H. H. PARMENTER, Chicago, reviewed occupational diseases. Unless a company protects itself with insurance against such diseases it leaves itself open to unfavorable court decisions in case of suit by an employe for failure of eyesight, asthma, or any of a number of diseases that may be contracted thru the particular labors of the employed. Mr. Parmenter reviewed court decisions on this subject.

G. H. SHAFER, Springfield, Ill., rate expert for the Illinois Commerce Commission, reviewed development of the Commission before and after the name of the body was changed from Illinois Public Utilities Commission to Illinois Commerce Commission in 1921, concurrent with a broadening of its powers and an increase in its number of commissioners from 5 to 7 (later changed back to 5).

"Control over intrastate rates of common carriers," said Mr. Shafer, "is given to the Commission, but the same law limits the Commission so that it may not fix confiscatory rates,

nor may it fix rates which interfere with interstate commerce. Most grain moving to terminal markets is in interstate commerce, subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Competition between the waterways and paralleling railroads has led to many trying competitive conditions between elevators. Aside from the Federal Barge Lines, a common carrier, with published rates, river traffic is carried by private or contract barges and tow boats, over which the Commission has no control. Similarly the Commission has no control over the vagrant truckers who buy or haul commodities as their whims and the market conditions permit. From these vagrants the established merchant at present has no visible relief by law.

"Elevators located on railroad lines a few miles distant from the river routes are experiencing diversion of their business to elevators at favored rate stations. Efforts are being made with the railroads to grade their rates away from the river, so as to equalize this competition so far as possible. The railroads are growing more receptive and present advice to elevator operators is to keep working on them."

THOS. WOOLSTON, Owaneco: "Located on an east and west railroad, we find ourselves at a disadvantage competing with elevators located on north and south railroads when shipping to Chicago. This is distressing when Chicago is the high market."

SECY FARLOW: "The Interstate Commerce Commission recently issued a blanket order directing east and west railroads to work out comparable rates with north and south lines for north and south movement."

F. CLARK WALLBAUM, chairman, read the following recommendations of the resolutions com'tee, which were unanimously adopted.

### Resolutions Adopted

#### Crop Insurance

WHEREAS, a committee has been appointed to inquire into the matter of providing crop insurance for producers of some of our major farm crops, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we offer our cooperation in the important investigations and pledge our support of any practical plan that may be worked out. It is our opinion that any crop insurance plan should be voluntary and that the premium cost in any production area should be in proportion to the risks in that territory.

#### New Uses for Farm Products

RESOLVED, that we commend the efforts of all industries and agencies that are devoting any effort to scientific investigation and research in finding new uses for products of the farm. We especially commend the Farm Chemurgic Council for the effective work in this important field of endeavor.

#### Against Railroads' Six-Hour Day

WHEREAS, there has been introduced in Congress House Resolution 4406 which provides that in the railroad industry six hours shall be the standard of a day's work for all employes, and

WHEREAS, it is evident that the enactment of this resolution would result in a decided increase in the cost of transportation, which increase would necessarily be borne by the shipping public, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we call upon our senators and representatives in Congress to use their votes and influence to defeat the enactment of this proposed legislation.

#### Repeal Long and Short Haul

WHEREAS, it is our desire that the railroads should be free to make equitable adjustment in freight rates to meet new forms of competition, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that, subject to the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend and investigate any tariff which is filed, to fix maximum and minimum rates, and to prohibit unreasonable discrimination, we are in favor of repeal of the long and short haul clause of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act.

#### Tax Collectors' View of Company Officials

WHEREAS, present rules and regulations issued by the Revenue Department indicate that all officers of a corporation shall be considered employees under the Social Security Act regardless of whether or not they receive compensation for their services and

WHEREAS, this interpretation imposes a hardship upon small corporations whose officers receive little or no compensation, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we call upon the Internal Revenue Bureau to reconsider its interpretation in such a manner as to remove those corporations from title 9 of the Social Security Act where the number of non-salaried officers constitutes a large percent of the number of employees.

#### Itinerant Truck Legislation

WHEREAS, an effort is being made in the principal grain producing states to enact legislation to protect the interests of persons transacting business with itinerant truck merchants having no established place of business, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we favor the enactment by Illinois Legislature of proper legislation to bring about such regulation of the itinerant merchant as may be necessary to protect the interests of the general public.

#### Corn Inspections

WHEREAS, mechanical kickers now used by the federal grain inspectors in most of the markets are inclined to expel certain large parts of kernels which would not ordinarily pass through the No. 12 sieve and

WHEREAS, experimentation has proven that a No. 10 sieve used in the mechanical kicker produces about the same results as a No. 12 hand sieve when used for separating foreign material in the inspection of corn, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we are in favor of revision of the Federal Grain Standards to provide for the use of a 10/64 inch screen instead of a 12/64 inch in order that the original standards may be more nearly maintained, be it further

RESOLVED, that we favor such amendment to the grain standards as may be necessary to prevent the classification of closely hulled country run oats as cereal oats.

#### Soybeans for Deferred Shipment

WHEREAS, there has been some confusion as to the application of the Grain Warehouse Act to the holding of soybeans in country elevators for processors, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we urge the country grain elevator interests, the soybean processors and the Illinois Commerce Commission to cooperate to bring about a clearer understanding as to the proper method of handling such sales of soybeans for deferred shipment.

#### Bank Service Charges

WHEREAS, the service charges now being imposed by many banks for clearing sight drafts attached to bills of lading appears to be unjust and excessive, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we request the officers of



F. Clark Wallbaum, Ashland  
D. D. Siegelman, Executive  
Sec'y Associated Southwest  
Country Elevators

Earl Steele, Cisco

Pres. L. E. Riley,  
Pleasant Plains

A. J. Torri, Seatonville



this Association to confer with the proper authorities to the end that such charges may be reduced or eliminated.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### Convention Notes

ATTRACTIVE identification badges, supplied by the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., were pinned on each coat lapel by company representatives.

HIS POCKETS bulging, Larry Larimore gave everyone a pencil with which to take notes, provided they had a knife with which to sharpen it.

ENTERTAINMENT was plentiful in the rooms of allied trade representatives, where a number of business deals were consummated.

THE HOTEL'S bar was a busy place after the banquet, packed two deep, and all tables filled.

CHARLES CLARK VANCE, magician and sleight-of-hand performer, entertained in the ball room Wednesday evening, running thru an amazing repertoire with rabbits, silk handkerchiefs, flowers, umbrellas, ropes, cards and slates. V. C. Mitchell, Ladd, on the stage, remained baffled when he found the figures, carefully checked and added by H. L. Boudreau, in the back part of the hall, had transferred themselves to a carefully wrapped and tied slate that he held in his hand thruout the act.

### Exhibits at Peoria

A MODERN 20-ton, type-registering scale beam, the knife edges and a main lever of the Fairbanks Type S truck scale, were exhibited and enthusiastically demonstrated by C. W. Harper, H. F. Graves, and Geo. J. Betzelberger.

SAMPLES of alfalfa, clover, corn and other field seeds and a model seed cleaner were on exhibit by the Kelly Seed Co., with W. G. Kelly doing honors in telling about them.

THREE MODERN scale beams, attractively displayed, the bearings and their pockets, as used in Soweigh scales were on display by Superior Scale Co., with T. E. Connell and W. G. Kramer explaining the principles of the design.

CENTRAL MARKETS exhibit of field seeds included open-pollinated and hybrid corn, red clover, alsike, sweet clover, soy beans, and others, in charge of Edgar G. Lewis.

PRACTICAL demonstrations of sampling and inspecting grain were given on a table set up by A. R. Matters, Peoria's federal grain supervisor.

### In Attendance at Peoria Meeting

MILWAUKEE: A. C. Smith.

INDIANAPOLIS grain offices and their representatives: C. R. Phillips, O. P. Larimore, Claude M. Record.

ST. LOUIS grain firms and their representatives included F. J. Sommer, J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.; H. C. Banks, Chas. A. Wilson, Arthur Davis, H. L. Boudreau, Seth R. McClintick, and Weighmaster R. R. De Armond.

INTERIOR BROKERS and Merchandisers: Herbert J. Moore and A. M. Convis, Bloomington; J. C. Hight, H. W. Glessner, H. J. Kapp, E. B. Evans, C. A. Knierim, and E. E. Rice, Decatur; Wilbur Payne and Howard A. Stotler, Streator; Edward P. Palmen and Allan Moore, Springfield; Robert W. Leetch, Forrest.

CHICAGO grain firms and their interior representatives: A. R. Tunks, J. G. Oertel, D. F. Gerdon, James N. Bailey, Bartlett Frazier Co.; C. D. Olsen and John A. Freeman, James E. Bennett & Co.; R. F. Bywater, Gus Klein, C. H. Stout, D. W. Jones, and W. G. Nelson, Lowe'l Hoit & Co.; J. J. Coffman, Jessie H. Summers, and Ross Livergood, E. W. Bailey & Co.; Wm. Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co.; James P. Ryan, Jack Brennan, Weighmaster J. A. Schmitz, O. J. Bader, Steve Hereck, Jim Norris, and "Squire" Cavitt.

TWINE: O. A. Weinke.

CONTRACTORS: D. G. Eikenberry, Eikenberry Constr. Co.; Harry Quick.

INSURANCE: J. T. Peterson, and J. D. Stevens, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

SEEDS: W. G. Kelly and A. K. Miller, Kelly Seed Co.; Edgar G. Lewis, Charles H. Clark, Fred H. Weeks.

FENCE POSTS and wire: N. H. Graham, S. D. Miner, E. M. Simon, D. J. Baumeister, J. G. Eaton, Henry DeLong, J. R. Laugh-ton.

MACHINERY: C. W. Harper, Geo. J. Betzelberger, and H. F. Graves, Fairbanks Morse & Co.; E. Angliker, The Howe Scale Co.; T. E. Connell and W. T. Kramer, Superior Scale Co.; E. D. Bargery, Union Iron Works; J. M. Deck, Harry Surface, H. H. Sterling.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR MANAGERS: Paul Pratt, Armington; T. R. Cain, Arnold; H. G. Gerdes, Andres; F. Clark Wallbaum, Ashland; H. E. Morgan, Buckley; Louis Paulus, Burtonview; G. H. Spainhower, Blandinsville; Harry H. Roseman, Barnes; Dean M. Unzicker, Boody; C. S. Reeser, Benson; B. E. Olmstead, Baker; Geo. A. Fecht, Bentley; J. P. Heins, Chenoa; Earl J. Steele, Cisco; Meddie Buck, Cropsey; H. A. Henricks, Cerro Gordo.

B. J. Sharp, Danvers; W. C. Bishop, Delavan; Wm. F. Simons, Del Rey; Tivis E. Bilderback, Denver; Wm. A. Komnick, Emden; M. J. Remmers, El Paso; Harold B. Steele, Fisher; J. A. Little, Farmer City; E. W. Bockewitz, Farmersville; G. E. Allgren, Galva; D. Roudesh, Good Hope; Wilbur H. Boies and Henry Blessman, Gridley; Lester Fielding, Hartsburg; Lawrence Pittman, Hammond; Vern L. Marks, Kempton; J. E. Abney, Lowder; A. E. Foster, Ladd; W. E. Watson, Ludlow; Chas. Gingerich, Loda.

R. A. Ewing, Malden; J. E. McCreery, Mason City; Elmer Goll, Missal; Harold J. Freehill, Melvin; Roy H. Jones, Monticello; J. G. Andrews, Minonk; W. H. Allen, Morris; G. E. Mellen, Mazon; C. G. Sparks, Mackinaw; Geo. H. Walters, Maquon; Geo. S. Larrick, Milmine; H. W. Elliott, Manteno; C. R. Louie, New Berlin.

O. W. Livergood, Niantic; James McMahon and James McMahon, Jr., Ocuya; Thos. Woolston, Owaneco; F. W. Hagen, Pleasant Plains; H. J. Henebry, Plainfield; C. E. Miller, Piper City; M. J. Schlesinger, Mendota; John H. Heins, Rooks Creek; Laurel Truman, Ridge Farm; A. W. Brown, Roanoke; C. Oscar Merkle, Roseville; John J. Minch, Roberts; E. H. Ricke, Reddick; Clarence J. Roseman, Randolph; A. J. Torri, Seatonville; W. H. Springer, Stanford; W. E. Munson, Savoy; Glenn Marshall, Stronghurst; E. T. Johnston, Sibley; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon; E. J. Olson, Standard.

R. T. Nelson, Tampico; Ben H. Carius, Tremont; Harry Taake, Troy; D. J. Holland,

Utica; V. O. Way, Virden; J. H. Schumacher, Verona; Grover Fisher, Voorhies; E. O. Martin, Weldon; W. W. Luhring, Weston; Geo. Bloomberg, Woodhull; Frank E. Barkley, and W. S. Gray, Yorkville.

Washington, D. C.—Charged with violating the Robinson-Patman Act by selling yeast to bakers at different prices, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., has denied violation of interstate law since its products are sold intrastate, and its differentials are available to all bakers meeting the requirements, and the Act is unconstitutional since it attempts to control intrastate trade, violating state rights.

This season presents probably one of the most difficult periods for analysis. At most other times of the crop year we find the market principally under the influence of growing conditions—the typical weather market—or mainly dominated by the world or domestic merchandising situation—a phase thru which the markets have just passed in their early fall and winter advance which was predicated on the largest import buying in many years. During the season the market is now entering we find the reverse is true—it is under the influence of both merchandising and new crop conditions. Their intermingling of factors and the effect of each upon the other calls for more nicety in judgment of relative market influences than probably any period of the year.—John H. Pitt, of Thomson & McKinnon.

### Diesel Reduced Power Costs

A dollar saved is a dollar earned, concluded E. H. Rollins, when he ordered a 60 h.p., 6 cylinder diesel engine from Fairbanks, Morse & Co. to do the grinding in his frame, feed grinding and mixing plant at Granby, Conn. Mr. Rollins grinds grain for his own feed mixtures and performs a custom feed grinding and mixing service to suit the wishes of individual patrons who prefer to make their own selections of ingredients and proportions.

Belted to the hammer mill in the mill's basement cooled by water circulating from a large, 2,000 gallon tank, quieted by a silencer on the exhaust, the diesel runs steadily 36 hours a week, and in a year of operation consumed 1,550 gallons of fuel oil at a cost of \$101, and 1 barrel of luboil at a cost of \$25, giving a saving of more than \$2,000 over purchased power.

On the main floor Mr. Rollins has the controls, and a floor opening to the chute leading to the hammer mill. Also on the main floor he has a corn cracker, a feed mixer and an oat crusher, these three machines operating from individual motors, with a total connected load of 20 h.p. Garners above the machines minimize hand labor, and make mechanical the handling, grinding and mixing of grains and feed.



Rollins Feed Mill, Granby, Conn.



# Another Modern Elevator for Minneapolis

The Bunge Corporation's Elevator at Minneapolis has recently been modernized by the erection of a new re-enforced concrete work house and storage tanks.

The old elevator now supplies two storage annexes, the larger of which is 125 feet high, with a capacity of 500,000 bus built in 1934 of re-enforced concrete. This older unit is connected to the new elevator and is serviced by it.

The new storage is also 125 feet high to the top of the tanks and is 60 feet wide and 240 feet long with a capacity of 1,340,000 bus. A 24-foot gallery, well lighted and ventilated, is connected to the work house by a bridge and runs the entire length of the tanks. The unit is composed of 15 circular tanks 25 feet in diameter and with 25 interspaces. Nearest the work house is a tank in which is installed a Randolph grain drier with two 9,000 bus. upper and lower garners, the drier being supplied with heat from an oil burning furnace set in a house attached to the tank.

A self-propelled tripper runs over a 36-inch belt in the gallery, the belt being powered by a 30 horsepower geared-in-head motor. In the tunnel 16-inch spouts feed a belt of the same width powered by an identical motor. The tanks are equipped with a Zeleny thermometer system and an aerating system, supplied by a 16-inch pipe from a compressor housed in the lower part of the center bin farthest from the work house. The system provides 159 outlets for the aeration of grain.

The work house is set at the vertex of an angle formed by the old and new storage tanks. It is 227 feet high from its base of 54 by 46 feet and has on one side a concrete transformer and switch house on the first floor level and on the opposite side a double track unloading shed of steel frame construction. The total capacity of its 44 bins is 90,000 bus. A passenger elevator runs to the scale floor from the basement at a speed of 100 feet per minute. All floors but the basement (there are 8 in all) are lighted by an average of 10 large windows per floor.

A 50-horsepower car puller moves cars over the double receiving shed track. Grain is unloaded by four 10-horsepower shovels which fill four pits. Two 36-inch receiving belts powered by 7½ horsepower geared-in-head motors carry the grain from the pits to two elevator boots recessed in the basement floor. A receiving cross belt of the same size and powered by a like motor handles grain from the new storage tunnel and the old tunnel, whose 30-inch belt is extended and direction reversed.

Elevating is done by two large elevator legs. Each unit consists of a 72-inch diameter head pulley at 46 r.p.m. with a 34-inch belt carrying 16x8 inch Salem buckets staggered on the belt at 12-inch centers. One leg is powered by a right hand and the other by a left hand motor equipped with a gear reducer of 18.92 to 1 ratio with built-in backstop. The grain is discharged into two garners of 3,000 bus. each which in turn empty into two hopper scales of 2,500 bus. capacity.

These scales are equipped with a scale hopper air vent for the dissemination of grain dust from the weighing hopper. From these scales grain is distributed by Mayo spouts to any of the upper cleaner bins or to either the belt from the new storage gallery or the belt from the old storage, which will be extended into the work house and have its direction reversed. From the 22 upper cleaner bins the grain is spouted to machines on the two cleaning floors. These machines empty into 22 lower bins which are spouted into the elevator boots. Car loading spouts from the distributing floor fill cars on both tracks.

The entire plant with storage required 9,200 yards of concrete for its completion. All motors are 440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle and all starters are magnetic combination with dust proof push buttons. The contractors were H. N. Leighton Co. and R. J. Keehn Co. with The Hustad Company engineers. The entire order for the elevating and conveying machinery together with the sheet metal work, carpuller, shovels, manlift, etc., was placed with R. R. Howell & Co.

The work house has two legs, one for receiving and one for shipping. They are each two hundred and ten feet in height carrying a double line of 16x8 No. 14 gal. Salem buckets. The head pulleys are 72x36 operating at 46 r.p.m. in specially designed high speed steel heads. The boots are full floating, have 36x36 Pulleys and roller bearings. Each boot weighs over one ton, has a 36x24 cleanout bottom operated by racks, pinions and hand wheel. The take-ups are automatic. Over twenty tons of steel were required to build these two stands of elevator legs.

The carpuller is of the double drum type with two smaller drums to control the pull back cable. These first mentioned drums are forty-eight inches outside diameter, are mounted on

an eight-inch forged steel shaft and weigh thirty-four hundred pounds each. The bull gear is cast steel, two and one-half inch pitch with a ten-inch face and the balance of the transmission consists of two and one-half inch pitch roller chain and a 60x18 C. I. Friction with 20x18 Paper Friction. When mounted on its steel frame, this carpuller weighs forty-five thousand pounds.

Four double sets of automatic shovels are direct connected by a flexible coupling to geared head motors and each unit has a friction clutch type car door opener built into it.

The conveyor belts are thirty-six inches wide and have the same capacity as the legs. They are equipped with conveyor rolls containing New Departure Sealed for Life Bearings. The head and tail shafts have roller bearings driven by geared head motors through flexible couplings making the entire layout anti-friction.

The tripper is of the tank type but contains some features entirely new in this field. The chassis is constructed of pipe making it doubly strong, yet extremely light in weight. The pulleys are twenty-four inches in diameter and are operated separately by Howell Friction Clutches and Roller Chains. The spout has a four-way discharge covering a twenty-two foot span.

Spouting—The work house has Mayor Type spouts for distribution of grain upstairs and there are sixty sixteen-inch rack and pinion turn-heads below. The loading spouts are over fifteen inches in diameter and have bifurcated discharges.

The belt type manlift is the first one to be



New Working House and Storage and Old Annex of Bunge Corporation at Minneapolis, Minn.



installed in the Northwest that is equipped with a photo-electric eye making it positively safe in control and operation.

### The Electric Power Equipment

In days of old, terminal elevators were operated with steam engines through the medium of lineshafts carrying belts to the various drives in the elevator. The next step in the progress of elevator design was the substitution of one electric motor in place of a steam engine. This was not efficient as the friction load was always present, regardless of what unit or units were in operation in the elevator.

Then came the adoption of the group drive, and from that the present day method of elevator drive motors on each unit in the elevator. However, until last year very little attention was given to proper figuring of the H. P. required on these various drives, speeds of motors, or the particular type of motor best suited to the drive involved. This engineering did not seem important to the owners, or to the contractors, or even to the public utility serving the elevator. However, today with power rates carrying power factor clauses, it is of utmost importance to the elevator owner that applications of motors to his plant are accurately figured.

With this idea in mind, the Bunge Elevator Co. made a careful survey of the requirements at its plant before contracting for the equipment, and through the efforts of their contractor, the R. J. Keehn Co., The Hustad Co., engineers, and the Engineering Department of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., they have obtained motor equipment designed properly for each particular drive in their elevator.

This new elevator is 227 ft. high, and 54 ft. by 46 ft. in size. Two tracks are provided for unloading grain, and the grain cars are handled by 50 H. P. squirrel cage motors on the car puller, equipped with reduced voltage across the line automatic starters and two dust tight push button stations.

From the pit the grain is carried to the head of the elevator thru the medium of two elevator legs having a capacity of 15,000 bus. per hour. Each leg is driven by a 125 H. P. double wound rotor motor operating at 900 r.p.m., and connected to the head drive through a Falk reduction gear. The motors in turn are controlled by reduced voltage automatic starters with dust tight push button stations. The grain is then discharged into garners, then after passing through the hopper scale is distributed to either the cleaning bin or the storage tanks. Each cleaner is operated with a 10 H. P., 1800 r.p.m. normal torque, low starting current motor equipped with across the line type starter and dust tight push button station.

The belts, or conveyors, carrying grain from the head house to the storage tanks are each equipped with 30 H. P. double wound rotor reduction gear motors, operating at 106 r.p.m. They, in turn, are controlled thru across the line type starter with dust tight push button stations. In addition to the above drives, which are the primary drivers of the elevator, there are two cross belts with 10 H. P. standard squirrel cage reduction gear type motors at 70 r.p.m. with across the line type starters and push button stations.

A complete listing of motors includes: two 125 H. P., 900 r.p.m., double wound rotor motors, for elevator legs, two reduced voltage automatic starters with four dust tight push button stations.

Two 30 H. P., 106 r.p.m., double wound rotor gear motors for conveyor belts, two across the line type starters with two dust tight push button stations.

Four 10 H. P., standard squirrel cage motors, gear type, at 70 r.p.m., for shovels, four across the line type starters with four dust tight push button stations.

Two 7½ H. P., double wound rotor gear motor, at 138 r.p.m., for receiving belts, two across the line type starters with two dust tight push button stations.

One 50 H. P., 1800 r.p.m., standard squirrel

cage motor for car loader, one reduced voltage automatic starter with two dust tight push button stations.

One 25 H. P., 1200 r.p.m., normal torque, low starting current motor for fan, one across the line type starter, one dust tight push button station.

One 10 H. P., 1800 r.p.m., normal torque, low starting current motor for fan, one across the line type starter with one dust tight push button station.

One 5 H. P., 1800 r.p.m. standard squirrel cage motor for fan, one across the line type starter with one dust tight push button station.

One 15 H. P., 1800 r.p.m., standard squirrel cage motor for fan, one across the line type starter with one dust tight push button station.

One 7½ H. P., double wound rotor gear motor, 138 r.p.m., for cross belt, one across the line type reversing starter with one dust tight push button station.

One 25 H. P., 1800 r.p.m., standard squirrel cage motor for fan, one across the line type starter with one dust tight push button station.

Two 75 H. P., 900 r.p.m., standard squirrel cage motors for clippers, two reduced voltage automatic starters with two dust tight push button stations.

One 7½ H. P., 1750 r.p.m., normal torque, vertical motor, for deep well turbine pump, one across the line type starter with one dust tight push button station.

One 50 H. P., 1800 r.p.m., standard squirrel cage motor for compressor, one reduced voltage automatic starter with one dust tight push button station.

You will see from the above listing of motors that there are six modifications of motors at this plant. In other words, each particular size has been checked for load, torque requirements, etc., and the proper motor with the proper electrical characteristics for each individual drive has been installed. All motors in the plant are Fairbanks, Morse & Co. ball bearing machines of the open type construction.

All control is of the automatic type, and installed in dust tight control rooms on the various floors of the elevator. All push button stations are of the dust tight type, and are mounted adjacent to the various drives.

Application of electric power at this elevator represents the last word in electrical engineering, and lends itself to increased efficiency in the elevator as well as the operating conditions that mean considerable reduction in power cost over that found in the ordinary terminal elevators.

J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works furnished belt loaders for the old and new house; tunnel spouting for aerating system; Mayo distributing spouts; telescoping trolley spouts beneath; all spouting from belt conveyors to elevator boots; bifurcated car loading spouts; mixing chamber on to conveyor belts and from turn heads under bins; all spouts leading from turn heads on upper floors; spouting to and from all cleaners and scourers.

The storage bins of the Bunge Elevator are equipped with facilities for providing artificial aeration of the grain while in store. Air is forced into the grain through the grain outlets in the bottoms of the bins by a low pressure fan located at the far end of the basement. A 14 inch pipe carries the air to the individual bin outlets.

The Foster System of drawing the air from the top of each covered bin through a 12 inch pipe to a large pipe under the conveyor belt in the gallery over the storage bins is clearly illustrated on the outside front cover. The large pipe is 14 inches in diameter at the far end and 36 inches at the point where it is connected with a centrifugal fan. The fan draws air and dust from each bin and thereby conditions the grain in store.

**Belgium** on Feb. 27 abolished its import tax of 10 francs on every 100 kilograms of grain.

## Elevator Construction in Australia

Costs of construction of grain elevators, according to the first annual report of the Grain Elevators Board, has been within the Board's estimates and certain contracts have been let at figures well under those originally anticipated.

The report describes the completion of excavations for the basement construction of the Geelong terminal elevator which is to have facilities for holding 2,250,000 bus. of wheat. When completed, this plant will consist of a truck shed providing for the simultaneous discharge of twelve railroad trucks, and a working house of not less than 230,000 bus. capacity, equipped with elevating, conveying and weighing mechanism capable of receiving 20,000 bus. of wheat per hour from railroad trucks, and loading thru the shipping galleries on a new concrete pier at the rate of 64,000 bus. per hour.

It is also noted that the second terminal will be erected at Williamstown and tenders were to be invited early in 1937. The elevator will be similar design to that of Geelong.

## Value of Speculative Marts Acknowledged

In its current report on grain and cotton marketing, the federal trade commission followed the course of previous federal bodies with public acknowledgment of the value to the farmer of speculative and investment trade which provides a liquid market for commodities.

The commission, incidentally, by inference or otherwise, had some kind things to say about the use of southern delivery points in the cotton trade, and the employment by exchanges of the 50-bale unit of trade. Both are features inaugurated by the cotton futures market of the Chicago Board of Trade.

A part of the federal trade commission report, as published, stated:

"Consideration should be given to the fact that maximum safety of futures for hedging purposes neither involves increases in the volume of cotton delivered on futures, nor does it necessarily involve any reduction in speculative trading, without which the futures market cannot furnish the satisfactory hedging facilities which are so important in securing better returns to the farmer.

"All trade interests agree that speculative trading is necessary to furnish liquidity of the market sufficient to enable the placing and lifting of hedges in volume without undue fluctuations of prices.

"That consensus is based on the fact that someone must assume the burden of risks at the time hedges are placed, and drop them, either at a loss or a profit, when hedges are lifted.

"The speculator must absorb the excess of hedges sold over hedges lifted in the crop movement season and return to the market the volume of hedges lifted over hedges sold at other times. His presence in the market, therefore, cushions the impact of any excess of hedges placed over hedges lifted, and vice versa."

## From Abroad

**The Koelnische Zeitung**, after a survey, reported Mar. 5 that Germany must import this year no less than 3,500,000 tons of grain and 500,000 tons of feed proteins, as a minimum. The U. S. A. is so busy importing grain to supply its domestic needs none can be spared to Europe.

The 1936-37 corn crop in Argentina is estimated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at 362,184,000 bus. in a report issued Mar. 4. This estimate represents a reduction of about 8 per cent, compared with the 1935-36 crop, but it is about 7 per cent above the average of 339,121,000 bus. for the five years ending with 1934-35. The 1935-36 harvest totaled 392,483,000 bus.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Visalia, Cal.—The Visalia Milling Co., whose plant burned Dec. 25, as reported in the Jan. 13 Journals, plans to construct a new flour mill at a cost of \$60,000.

Van Nuys, Cal.—The Hi-Grade Feed Co. has bot a 50x126-foot building in which it is installing a hammer mill, grain cleaner and a grain cutter and building grain bins.

Fernbridge, Cal.—The Humboldt Creamery Ass'n has plans for a new one-story plant unit, to be equipped for the production of powdered milk. It will be 80x100 feet, to cost over \$40,000, with drying equipment. Mercer Frazer Co. has the building contract.

## CANADA

Ottawa, Ont.—A comprehensive bill to regulate transportation by rail, water, truck, air and ship has been introduced.

Ft. William, Ont.—This city has been chosen by the Society of Grain Elevtr. Superintendents of North America as the place for holding the eighth annual convention of the society this summer, on June 7 to 9 or June 14 to 16, the time not having been fixed definitely yet.

New Westminster, B. C.—Daniel M. McLean, president of the McLean Grain Co., which he organized in 1928, died Feb. 23 at the Royal Columbian Hospital after an illness of six weeks. Mr. McLean, who was 63 years of age, had been a resident of this city for 18 years, coming here from Calgary. He was a former manager of the Westminster Grain Co.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Plans have been prepared for a 125,000-bu. re-inforced concrete workhouse to be built for the Gillespie Grain Co., at its local terminal. This workhouse is to replace the one destroyed by fire last August and will be made fully modern with somewhat larger handling facilities than the former house. Contracts for this work should be let some time in March. The C. D. Howe Co. has made the plans.

Vancouver, B. C.—Contract will shortly be let to replace timber workhouse at No. 3 Elevtr., owned by the National Harbours Board and operated by United Grain Growers, Ltd. The new workhouse will be fully modern, having a capacity of about 200,000 bus., and will be constructed entirely of re-inforced concrete. Connections will be made to the present storage annexes, with a total capacity of 2,500,000 bus. A feature of the construction will be the installation of an automatic car dumper and up-to-date cleaning equipment. Plans were made by the C. D. Howe Co.

## COLORADO

Golden, Colo.—Thieves again broke into the plant of the Golden Mill & Elevtr. Co. on Feb. 10, making the third time within the past two months. Entrance was gained by breaking a rear window. The thieves evidently were after money, which they did not find, but they took nothing after completely ransacking the office.

## ILLINOIS

Graymont, Ill.—A new feed mill has been constructed here.

La Harpe, Ill.—John Krause has purchased Leslie Lovitt's feed mill here.

Danvers, Ill.—The new manager of the Danvers Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator is B. J. Sharp.

Roanoke, Ill.—The Roanoke Farmers Ass'n has equipped its plant with new 11-inch, 5-ply Atlas Belting.

Pierson, Ill.—The Pierson Grain & Supply Co. recently added to its equipment a new heavy duty Soweigh Truck Scale.

Sibley, Ill.—The Sibley Grain Co.'s elevator has been equipped with three Fairbanks-Morse motors to replace engine power.

Avon, Ill.—Bader & Co. are reported to be planning a new building attached to their local elevator in which a hammer mill will be installed.

Ottawa, Ill.—Bonges Grain & Supply Co. has installed a new 20 ton Howe Truck Scale with 24 ft. asphalt covered deck, and a weightograph on the beam.

Cramers (Elmwood p. o.), Ill.—A 14-foot addition has been extended from the driveway of Edw. H. Kessler & Co.'s main elevator to provide more room for trucks.

LaSalle, Ill.—The Wallace Grain & Supply Co., elevator operator of Ottawa, Ill., is opening a store in LaSalle and will deal in paints, wallpaper, electrical goods and other lines.

Cerro Gordo, Ill.—It is reported that the Cerro Gordo Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. plans to take down its oldest elevator and use the lumber in building a storage annex to its other elevator.

Ladd, Ill.—Work has been practically completed on a new three-room brick office for the Ladd Elevtr. Co., of which A. E. Foster is manager. The office is equipped with a new 20-ton Soweigh Truck Scale.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Fire, which started in the top of the three-story mill building of the Alfocon Milling Co. during the night of Feb. 15, destroyed about \$100 worth of grain. The damage to the building was negligible.

Cissna Park, Ill.—An elevator leg became choked while oats were being elevated at the East Elevtr. of Davis Bros. & Potter on Jan. 20 (now the Markwalder Grain Co.), causing a fire which slightly damaged the property.

Burnside, Ill.—A new two-story, frame, iron-clad feed mill, with 30-h.p. motor on a hammer mill, has been completed recently by C. D. Jacobs. Anticipated additions to this machinery are a feed mixer and a corn cracker and grader.

Wing, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co. has completed wiring its elevator for installing electric power and has put in electric lights. The company recently purchased a new 20-ton truck scale with a 9x24-foot platform, to be installed as soon as weather permits.

Arcola, Ill.—T. E. Hamman has purchased the interest of Byron Williams in T. E. Hamman & Co. and is now sole owner of the elevator business. Mr. Williams retired from the firm Mar. 1 and Carter Hayes, of Kemp, Ill., has succeeded him as manager of the elevator.

Mayview, Ill.—Members of the Champaign County Grain Ass'n met here on Feb. 18. After an oyster dinner at noon, short talks were given and a round table discussion of grain grading held. G. H. Dungan was the main speaker. The officers of the ass'n are: Pres., Will Reigel, Tolono; vice-pres., Hugh James, Rantoul; sec'y and treas., Glenn Gordon, Mayview.

Roseville, Ill.—Recently completed by the Farmers Grain Co. is a new 30x40-foot, two-story feed mill addition to its elevator. This structure has four grain and feed service bins, a garner bin and a meal bin for the new hammer mill, a ¾-ton horizontal feed mixer, a chain and bucket elevating leg, and three motors. The company is managed by Oscar Merkle.

Springfield, Ill.—House Bill No. 237, introduced in the legislature Feb. 23 by Peters and Breen would regulate itinerant merchants using trucks and merits the support of grain shippers. Truckers buying and selling merchandise would be licensed, give bond and if any judgment against them remains unpaid after 60 days their license may be revoked by the secretary of state.

La Salle, Ill.—Ladd Elevtr. Co. has acquired a lease on the La Salle-Bureau County Belt Line railroad, about seven miles from Ladd, on Route 51, two miles north of La Salle, on which it plans to build an 8,000-bu., cribbed, iron-clad elevator. The Belt Line makes connections with the C. B. & Q., the C. & N. W., the Illinois Central and the Rock Island railroads to move grain in any direction.

Wapella, Ill.—The partnership of Cline & Wood has been dissolved on account of the recent death of Dickerson Wood, one of the partners. The firm owned two elevators, one here and one at Lane, Ill. H. W. Cline will retain the local elevator, and Mrs. Tessie Wood, widow of Dickerson Wood, will take the elevator at Lane. She has employed Fred Long, of Weldon, to manage the elevator for her.

Bloomington, Ill.—Forty grain dealers and their associates of the Bloomington district attended the regular monthly dinner meeting last month in this city. W. E. Culbertson, of Delavan, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, reported on the activities of that organization's legislative com'te. Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, led the discussion of the social security act as it affects grain dealers. N. R. Peine, of Minier, was chairman of the meeting.

Fairfield, Ill.—Definite organization of com'tes to solicit feeds, seeds and possibly poultry for flood stricken farmers in southern Illinois has been started. The extent and magnitude of the loss may be realized when one considers White County alone had 27% of its area flooded during the recent disaster and 860 farm families were seriously affected. Gallatin County was 80% flooded with over 700 families affected; Saline county, 40% flooded with 500 or more families affected; other counties in southern Illinois were affected in the same manner and the losses are the greatest ever recorded. The problem of providing feed for the livestock in the flood zone and seed for spring planting is the main worry.—W.B.C.

Springfield, Ill.—State Fire Marshal Sherman V. Coultas has re-organized his staff into separate investigation and inspection divisions, with a supervisor in charge of each. Deputies in each class normally will be responsible for definite districts of the state, but may be concentrated at given points when necessary or advisable. The plan was inaugurated with a two-day school of instruction for each division. Ray G. Johnson, a licensed architect and structural engineer, has been appointed chief of inspectors, and Roscoe C. Bonjean, an attorney, as chief of investigators. Fire Marshal Coultas and Assistant Fire Marshal George H. Anderson expect to devote considerable time to building up improved local fire prevention programs, more training for firemen and a campaign of public education in fire safety.

New Windsor, Ill.—The Rivoli Grain Co. has made real progress since Louis P. Kness was hired as manager in March, 1933. By strictly cash sales and quick turnover he has built up the concern greatly. Improvements made include the purchase of a warehouse, which was made into a feed and seed house and a new seed and grain cleaning mill installed in it, with special facilities for cleaning soybeans. Mr. Kness has also rebuilt the grain elevator, making it as modern as any in this part of the country. The lift was moved forward and grates installed, so that any length truck can be unloaded with a minimum of time. The coal sheds were remodeled and made into a wire and implement warehouse and the corn crib rebuilt. He has purchased and put into operation a 60-h.p. direct drive Jay Bee Grist mill. Last November the building owned by John Sanquist was leased for displaying farm implements. Besides these improvements the stockholders have been favored with two good sized dividends.—A Stockholder.



Paris, Ill.—C. P. Bauman, 13 years in the grain business, has been appointed manager of the six elevators owned by the Rudy-Huston Grain Co. in eastern Illinois and western Indiana, succeeding Arnold Moss, who is now devoting his time to managing the H. & M. Supply Co., in which he and Mr. Huston are partners. Mr. Bauman has been manager of the Rantoul Grain Co.'s elevator at Rantoul for three years, and was also manager of the Mahomet Grain Co.'s elevator at Mahomet for three years. He has moved his family to Paris. The six Rudy-Huston elevators are located at Paris, Mays (Paris p. o.), Conlogue (Paris p. o.), Dudley, Vermilion, and St. Bernice, Ind.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,000, net to the buyer, which is \$400 below the previous sale.

V. W. Thurneau succeeded Phil Grotevant as superintendent of the Grand Trunk-Western Elvtr., the change being made on Mar. 4.

Wednesday evening the Grain Market Analysts Club will listen to a lecture on "Cotton" by Mrs. E. H. Miller, well known crop statistician. The dinner will be shortly after 6 p. m. at the Board of Trade Grill.

Richard H. Smart, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1908, and head of the brokerage house of R. H. Smart & Co., in which he was associated with his two sons, died suddenly, on Mar. 4, while on a vacation voyage with his wife off the Pacific Coast and was buried at sea. He was 72 years of age. Mr. Smart was born in Chicago and began his business career as a messenger boy for P. D. Armour.

Alfred B. Booth, who organized the firm of A. V. Booth & Co. in 1900, has announced his retirement from the grain business and the dissolution of his brokerage and commission firm. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 48 years. He started in the grain business as a messenger boy in 1883, joining the Board of Trade six years later. Mr. Booth has gone to Franklin, Tenn., and plans to specialize in raising wild game.

New Members of the Chicago Board of Trade are: Eldon J. Gibson, Spokane, Wash.; Julius Rosenfeld, partner of A. B. Rosenfeld & Son, of Shanghai, China; George Sirota and Sartell Prentice, both of New York City; Edward D. Finnegan, Fred G. Cook, Sam Kerman, Joel S. Lowenstein. Memberships transferred: Earl S. Potter, Walter O. Caldwell, Jr., John A. Lynch, Henry W. Hudson, Estate of Joseph P. McCormac, Leo J. Doyle, Estate of Harry C. Simons. Re-instated from sentence of suspension: T. Frank Murphy. Clearing privileges have been approved by the directors of the exchange for W. D. Hagerty & Co.

The Cereal Byproducts Co., an Illinois corporation, held its annual meeting in Chicago for six days, Feb. 11 to 16 inclusive, the longest time the managers have ever spent together during any of their annual meetings. Changing conditions in feeds and feeding, also tendency of decentralization, tend to longer discussions for a thorough understanding of the rapidly changing times in the feedstuffs business. W. F. Becker, Jr., was re-elected pres. and treas., and I. K. Reiser, sec'y and assistant treas. The company reports substantial and satisfactory business for 1936, and believes that 1937 should prove to be a profitable year for those engaged in feeds and feeding. The "cereal crowd" has been doing some expanding in its personnel during 1936, having added one trader to the Chicago office force, one to the Minneapolis office force, also one to the St. Louis office force, besides considerable clerical, statistical and recording personnel.

#### INDIANA

Lapel, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a No. 132 cleaner from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

### J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.

Established 1848

Four Generations have shipped their grain to Teasdale. Almost a century of efficient grain service.

Consignments Solicited

Merchants Exchange St. Louis, Mo.

Hartley, Ind.—We intend to put in a steel boot pan.—Mann & Mann.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—A. E. Cohee has sold his elevator at this place to W. W. Pearson of Reynolds, Ind.

Greentown, Ind.—The Greentown Elevator has purchased a type "A" McMillan Dump to accommodate its increasing truck business.

Knightstown, Ind.—O. C. Shirley is installing a Blue Streak Corn Cutter and Grader in his new elevator, which replaces his fire loss of last fall.

Scottsburg, Ind.—Eberts Grain Co. has installed the Kwik-Mix Mixer it recently purchased, this mixer a product of the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Cynthiana, Ind.—Robert Miller has been appointed manager of the elevator here recently purchased by the Nunn-Better Milling Co., as reported in the Feb. 24 Journals.

Evansville, Ind.—John K. Jennings, head of the Diamond Feed Mills, and district administrator for the WPA, is slated as state director of the WPA of Indiana.—W.B.C.

New Paris, Ind.—We are adding a new hammer mill to our feed manufacturing plant and are going to install a truck hoist to dump grain, in order to speed up intake at our elevator.—Martin's Feed Mills.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Columbia Grain Co., Inc., Columbia City, and the principal office and one additional station of the Simpson Grain Co., located at Simpson and Uniondale.

Evansville, Ind.—A scholarship to Evansville College here, to be in the form of a loan to be repaid after graduation, has been offered by Austin Igleheart, of New York, vice-pres. of General Foods, Inc., and a former Evansville resident.—W.B.C.

Lakeville, Ind.—The cause of the fire that destroyed Otto Zeiger's elevator last month, reported in the Feb. 24 Journals, was believed to have been defective wiring. The source of the flames was found to be near the feed grinder, which was operated by an electric motor. Part of the \$10,000 loss was covered by insurance. Only the chimney was left standing after the fire.

A series of three schools of two days each for instruction in the grading of corn, wheat, oats and soybeans will be held in Indiana this next month, the first at Purdue University, Lafayette, Mar. 22 and 23; the tentative date for the second, to be held in the Lincoln National Bank Bldg., Ft. Wayne, will be Mar. 25 and 26, and the third school will be held in the Indianapolis Board of Trade Bldg. the first part of the following week.

Markle, Ind.—Two grain elevators here were entered by thieves during the night of Mar. 3. Nothing was stolen from one of the houses, and from the other \$8 worth of cigars, cigarettes and candy and 60 cents in cash was taken. Last year one of these elevators (the Lesh elevator) was entered by thieves and they loaded \$1000 worth of clover seed and got away with it. Values are so high this year, there is general fear of theft. Some owners employ watchmen, or night police, but they call only a few times during the night. Good outside lights have been the best investment against thieves.—L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—H.B. 131, which would require the licensing of wool buyers, was indefinitely postponed by the house. H.B. 264 is a bill introduced to authorize the common council of cities to pay tax, regulate and license retail coal and coke dealers. H.B. 11, the "full crew" bill covering the railroads, will very likely pass the senate following its approval in the house. Unless you favor an increase in grain rates, you should protest its passage to your senator quickly. H.B. 44, licensing collection agencies and requiring a bond of \$2,000, with heavy penalty for violation, passed the house by a vote of 87 ayes, 0 noes. (A good bill and will get the senate O.K.). H.B. 251, with some amendments the weight tax on all motor commercial vehicles according to tire size, passed House, 61 ayes, 26 noes. An administrative bill, H.B. 227, amendments to the gross income tax bill is encountering some delay in the house and is still there. Being an administration "must" bill, it will be passed. It is more vicious than present bill. The retailing trade will probably get an exemption increase to \$3,000, or be taxed ¼ of 1% instead of the present 1%. Administrative bill.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Patoka, Ind.—Fire on March 3 destroyed the storage house of the Patoka Valley Storage Corp. here, with an estimated loss of \$28,000 on building and contents. Included in the loss was 2,700 bus. of soybeans belonging to farmers in Vanderburgh County that were brot here for storage during the recent Ohio Valley flood. Stored in the warehouse also was between 2,000 and 3,000 bus. of dry soybeans. Several hundred bushels of popcorn also was lost. The fire originated in an experimental drying machine that had been installed recently.—W.B.C.

#### IOWA

Olds, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has taken down its salt house and rebuilt a feed room.

Forest City, Ia.—W. H. Drewes expects to build an addition to his mill in the near future.

Killduff, Ia.—A new feed warehouse will be erected by the Fleck Elvtr. Co., Inc., this spring.

Chatsworth, Ia.—Mrs. R. E. Mangan, of Sioux City, Ia., has sold her Chatsworth elevator to George Schafer.

Sulphur Springs, Ia.—In the local Davis Bros. & Potter elevator a new 13-inch Atlas Belt was recently installed.

Paullina, Ia.—Installation of an attrition mill this spring is planned by the Paullina Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Clarkson (r. d. Carlisle), Ia.—Mueller & Brockman, elevator operators, will rebuild four coal sheds in the near future.

McCallsburg, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. is installing a new Winter Head Drive with a fully-enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor.

Napier (Kelly p. o.), Ia.—George W. Morris contemplates installing a head drive with a 5-h.p. motor this season at his local elevator.

Schaller, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. is considering modernizing the head drive in its elevator and will probably use a fully-enclosed motor.

What Cheer, Ia.—Sherman Lewis, who with his two sons operated an elevator here, died at University Hospital, Iowa City, Jan. 29, at the age of 72 years.

Washington, Ia.—The Baxter Elvtr. that burned last month contained at the time of the fire 1,500 bus. of corn, 1,500 bus. of oats and 800 bus. of soybeans.

Farlin, Ia.—The D. Milligan Co. (headquarters Jefferson, Ia.) has installed a 13-inch, 5-ply Atlas Belt in its elevator here, which is operated as the Farlin Elvtr. Co.

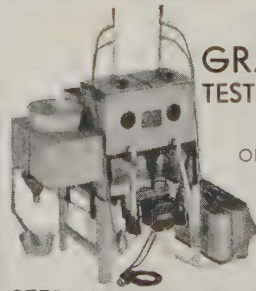
Dawson, Ia.—The Stokely Grain Co. has appointed Harry Case, formerly a yard man at the company's main office at Perry, Ia., manager of its elevator at this point.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city about Apr. 20. The exact date has not been definitely set.

Kanawha, Ia.—A new chemical seed dusting machine is being installed by the Northern Iowa Experiment Ass'n station and will be used to treat seed grain for farmers.

Kanawha, Ia.—Donald Woods has been appointed manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.'s local elevator, succeeding G. L. Ben-schoter, whose resignation was reported in the Feb. 10 Journals.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—We had a very good year in 1936. I bot the Miller Elvtr. in 1935, which gives us the only elevators at Coon Rapids. We handle implements and seeds and operate a feed grinder.—William Grettenberg.



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Rhodes, Ia.—Gayle Snedecor, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at Scranton, Ia., has purchased an interest in the grain and lumber business here and is now participating in an active way.—Art Torkelson.

George, Ia.—Jacob Dietz, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, had the misfortune recently to fall down the elevator shaft, a distance of about 50 feet. His skull was fractured.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Goldfield, Ia.—D. H. (Dave) Keith, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, is confined in the Methodist Hospital at Des Moines with a stomach ailment. His condition is serious but reports are that he is slowly recovering. R. H. McCallum is acting manager in his absence.—Art Torkelson.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Proposed sale of the Waconia Sorghum Mills south of Cedar Rapids and part of the equipment in a plant at Waconia, Minn., for \$130,000 was revealed recently, when the Merchants National Bank as trustee sought permission from the court for the sale. Edgar Wessale, of St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Wessale, of Cedar Rapids, and George Wessale, Ft. Smith, Ark., were named as the buyers.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—Spontaneous combustion caused a large loss of soybean meal cake stored in an outside vertical steel tank of Spencer Kellogg & Sons. Approximately 300 tons of meal cake was reported to be in the tank when the fire was discovered, and about one-third of it was withdrawn and ground for feed. Further withdrawal was considered unsafe and an attempt was made to smother the fire and cool the contents by using carbon dioxide ice. This was discontinued because the owners did not think it effective. The tank is now closed as tightly as possible to reduce the leakage of air and no attempt is being made to extinguish the fire. The owners are undecided about using CO<sub>2</sub> ice again in an attempt to extinguish the fire. The fire has not been out of control and had not extended outside of the tank until the middle of February, when fire occurred in an adjoining tank which was being emptied.

## KANSAS

Sedgwick, Kan.—H. E. Hickerson may add more storage at his elevator.

\*Sylvia, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. sustained wind damage on Feb. 20.

Pratt (r. f. d. No. 1), Kan.—J. E. Waters contemplates installing a motor head drive.

Sublette, Kan.—The Sublette Grain Co. is planning to install a new head drive with motor.

Arlington, Kan.—It is the plan of the Arlington Elevator Co. to install a hammer mill this spring.

Clifton, Kan.—A new warehouse and feed room will be erected at the elevator plant of C. E. Wyman soon.

Wichita, Kan.—A meeting of the Kansas Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will be held in this city Mar. 15 and 16.

Lehigh, Kan.—J. S. Friesen intends to install SKF Anti-Friction Bearings on the line shaft of his elevator.

Fowler, Kan.—Barney Dinkins, elevator manager, contemplates putting in an electric head drive at Elevator "B."

Haviland, Kan.—The Dunbar Grain Co. will install a Palmer Suction Cleaner and Dust Remover in the spring.

Silver Lake, Kan.—The Berry Grain Co. is considering installing a new truck dump at its elevator this season.

Leona, Kan.—Installation of a new truck dump is contemplated by the Dolphin County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Long Island, Kan.—If crop conditions warrant, Ralph Reich will install a new head drive with motor in his elevator.

Gorham, Kan.—A dust collector is an improvement planned for the Farmers Grain & Merc. Co.'s elevator this season.

Beattie, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op Ass'n intends to install an electric truck dump this season at its elevator.

Belvue, Kan.—Art McMahon contemplates installing a new truck dump at his elevator, also bearings on the head pulley.

Beagle, Kan.—A truck dump will be added to the equipment of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator Ass'n's elevator this spring.

Bloom, Kan.—Electric motors and a new manlift are improvements to be made at the elevator of the Bloom Co-op. Exchange.

Partridge, Kan.—Installation of a new truck dump this season is being considered by the Partridge Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Hutchinson, Kan.—After a long illness, Frank Summers, manager of the Security Elevator Co., is recuperating in Corpus Christi, Tex.

Little River, Kan.—The Burke Grain Co. is planning to install an exhaust dust fan and a head drive with motor in the Hoffman Elevator.

Stockton, Kan.—W. J. Fleming died Feb. 25, aged 75 years. He was manager of the Farmers Union elevator at this point for nine years.

Ft. Scott, Kan.—A new branch office has just been established here by B. C. Christopher & Co., with Ross V. Hall, formerly of Salina, in charge.

Jewell, Kan.—The Jewell Elevator Co. has been sold to the Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., of Salina. Fred Bartsch has been retained as manager.

McCracken, Kan.—Installation of a new cleaner and a new head drive with motor is being considered by the Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n.

Wright, Kan.—The West Elevator of the Wright Co-op. Equity Exchange, F. L. Doll manager, is to be rebuilt and equipped with a cleaner, grinder and mixer.

Nortonville, Kan.—Joseph Corpstein intends to install a molasses unit at his elevator, also a direct head worm drive with motor and possibly a new shelter.

Morland, Kan.—The Robinson grain elevator burned during the night of Mar. 3 and a downpour of rain prevented communication of the fire to the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Shook (Anthony p. o.), Kan.—The elevator of the Shook Farmers Co-op. Grain & Merc. Union will be wired and a gear-driven reduction drive installed, according to present plans.

St. Francis, Kan.—The mill of the St. Francis Milling Co. has just been given a thorough overhauling, including the adjusting of machinery and installation of some new equipment.

Belleville, Kan.—Extensive repairs are being made by E. L. Rickel and L. H. Kueker, including remodeling of the elevator driveway and installation of new Ehrsam Pneumatic Truck Lift.

Newton, Kan.—The mill plant and stock of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. were slightly damaged by fire, probably caused by a piece of metal getting into a fan, on Feb. 12. Damage estimated at about \$150.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Improvements to be made this year at T. F. Jameson's elevator in South Coffeyville include rebuilding the elevator leg, installing an electric dump lift, building a dust house and painting the roofs.

Niles, Kan.—The Farmers Grain, Livestock & Co-op. Merc. Ass'n is making the following repairs at approximately \$2,500: General repair of all bins, re-inforcement of foundation, new elevator leg and head drive with anti-friction bearings, new 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.

Ellinwood, Kan.—Quiet efforts are reported as being made to induce stockholders in re-organizing the Ellinwood Milling Co., the assets of which have been ordered sold, to satisfy liabilities of the company. The stock of the company is said to be held by more than 300 persons.

St. John, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co., in addition to building a new 30,000-bu. elevator as reported in the Jan. 27 Journals, now plans to remodel its feed plant, extending it 14 feet east, the extension to have two stories. Overhead bins will be built into the upper story.

Smith Center, Kan.—The Smith Center Co-op. Mill & Elevator Co., whose elevator and mill burned this winter, as reported in the Jan. 27 Journals, has tentative plans for rebuilding, the new house to be of cribbed construction, iron-clad, 31x52 feet, 60 feet high to the headhouse, which will extend 31 feet in height. Seventeen bins will have a capacity of 65,000 bus. The equipment will consist of three dumps, two elevator legs having a capacity of 4,400 bus. of grain per hour, a cleaner, an automatic scale, two corn shellers with a capacity of 1,000 bus. an hour, and individual motors for the legs, cleaner and shellers. An iron-clad warehouse 28x48 feet, will also be erected and will be equipped with feed mill machinery. Construction work is expected to start this month, completion of the plant to be in time to receive the new crop wheat.

Page City, Kan.—The Morgenstern-Pyle Grain Co., headquarters Salina, has awarded contract to Ben Munson & Sons for the erection of a 30,000-bu. elevator here, to be of short-studded construction and completely iron-clad with 28 gage iron. The building will be 29x27 feet and 40 feet to top plate. The bin structure will be surmounted by a 25-foot cupola 12 feet wide. There will be a lean-to driveway 12 feet wide by 34 feet long; boot pit will be 24 feet deep and the house will have 9 bins, two of which will be overhead in the work floor. Machinery will include a 2,500-bu. leg, Ehrsam Head Drive driven by a 7½-h.p. totally-enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor, Ehrsam Radial Distributor with steel spouting to all bins, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale with 8-inch heavy well casing to car spout, 12-inch 5-ply belt with 11x7 V buckets, Ehrsam Manlift from work floor to cupola floor, in the driveway will be a pneumatic truck lift with No. 40 Curtis Compressor driven by a 2-h.p. totally-enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor, in driveway floor will be a steel grate and pan 4 feet six inches wide by 12 feet long. This new house replaces the fire loss of last November, and is to be completed by June 1.

## KENTUCKY

Marion, Ky.—The Crittenden Milling Co. recently sustained wind damage.

Campbellsville, Ky.—Allison Shipp, local feed dealer and miller, has bot a new feed mixer, one of the few in this section.

Louisville, Ky.—Fire, reported as having been caused by a burnout of a motor, damaged the four-story grain warehouse of Ballard & Ballard on Feb. 27. Loss, \$20,000. The building contained no grain at the time.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The Atlantic Supply Co. has leased a two-story warehouse on Philpot St., containing 20,000 square feet of floor space, which will be used for the mixing and storage of feed, in addition to its present quarters on S. Caroline St.

## MICHIGAN

Tecumseh, Mich.—We may build concrete grain storage this year.—Wm. Hayden Milling Co.

Middleton, Mich.—We have just installed the following machinery: No. 6 grain cleaner, Nickle Hammer Mill Feeder, one-ton Kwik-Mix Mixer, also new motor to drive mixer. We are rewiring our elevator, also the new lumber shed which was built last fall.—Middleton Farmers Elevator Co.

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## MINNESOTA

Cottage Grove, Minn.—The Radke Feed Mill burned late in February.

Norseland (r. d. from St. Peter), Minn.—A 50-h.p. diesel engine has been installed by George B. Fay in his feed mill here.

Harmony, Minn.—Installation of a feed mixer is being considered by Joel Wilsted, manager of the plant of the Harmony Feed & Fuel Co.

Fosston, Minn.—The Fosston Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has given contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a \$22,000 plant here.

Brownsdale, Minn.—Carl M. Syck has sold his elevator to the Seemann Coal & Grain Co. of Austin. Stanley Cross will be manager.

White Bear Lake, Minn.—Brings & Co. have installed a 1½-ton Howell Daisy Horizontal Revolving Drum Batch Feed Mixer with direct motor drive.

Rushford, Minn.—A new feed warehouse also new coal sheds have been erected at the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., of which W. B. Richards is the manager.

Taunton, Minn.—Brakes on a truck failed to hold, resulting in damage to uprights on elevator and the track for the roller door in the plant of the Taunton Co-op. Elvtr. Co. on Feb. 18.

Kellogg, Minn.—Improvements recently made at the elevator of the Kellogg Elvtr. Co. include a corn sheller, new cup belt on the leg and an attrition mill. A feed mixer will be installed in the near future.

Hatfield, Minn.—Bob Fruen has placed an order for a direct-connected geared Howell Head Drive powered with a 10-h.p. motor and a new steel head, all equipment being furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Winthrop, Minn.—A quantity of cod liver oil was thrown into a stove with some coal in the office of the Pacific Grain Co., on Feb. 11. An explosion resulted, which warped and burned the steel ceiling in the office.

Red Wing, Minn.—The LaGrange Flour Mill was closed on Feb. 27 and 29 employees were picketing the plant, seeking union recognition for collective bargaining. The company granted the demands and the employees returned to work Mar. 1.

Lowry, Minn.—Fire, apparently starting in the basement of the Lowry Flour Mill, owned and operated by Misensol & Leslie, from undetermined cause, destroyed the 60-barrel mill on Feb. 27; loss, estimated at \$20,000; partly insured.

Blue Earth, Minn.—Frank Bros., who conduct a grain and milling business in Wells, have taken over the old elevator of the Blue Earth Milling Co., are overhauling it and installing new scales. They will conduct a general grain business.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Illumination and vision was the theme of a talk given by W. L. Harrison, of the Westinghouse Lamp Co., at the February meeting of the local chapter of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents, the address being illustrated by a demonstration of light rays and their effect upon the human eye. Mr. Harrison stated that insurance companies trace at least 15% of the accident loss sustained annually by American industry to improper or insufficient illumination.

Duluth, Minn.—Razing of elevators "B" and "C," owned by the Consolidated Elvtr. Co., is under way by the Cleveland Wrecking Co. The Workers Alliance, protesting the labor policy of the wrecking firm, recently filed a resolution with the city council demanding that a rate of 50 cents per hour be established for common labor on the job as against 40 cents an hour the company is offering. The group also demands that laborers for the work be taken from the ranks of the city and county unemployed. —F.G.C.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Duluth, Minn.—Cash traders of local commission firms are finding business dull and are loafing on the job. The extremely light receipts and scanty offerings have left them hardly anything to do. Occasionally mill buyers shop around looking for desirable wheat samples to supply need against flour sales and pick up scattering cars suited to their requirements, but on the whole business drags. Mill companies are large owners of cash grain stored in local elevators and fill their requirements from stored stocks with rail shipments. Pit business remains quiet as traders mark time awaiting market developments. —F.G.C.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward F. Barrett, prominent for many years in the grain business in the Northwest, recently announced his resignation as vice-president and director of the Becher-Barrett-Lockerby Co., this city, to become associated with the Purity Bakeries Corp. in its general offices at Chicago, effective Mar. 1. Mr. Barrett has been a member of the Becher-Barrett-Lockerby Co., for seventeen years. He is a director and former president of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n. Previous to entering the grain commission business, he was associated with a line elevator company for a number of years. He expected to move to Chicago with his family soon after Mar. 1.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Three amendments to the general rules of the Chamber of Commerce became effective Mar. 4. One amendment adds the words "Minneapolis flax futures at ½ cent per bu. discount" to the rule relative to the delivery on futures contracts by public elevators in Duluth or within the switching limits of Superior. Relative to corn contract grades, the following paragraph in the rules has been struck out: "No. 3 yellow corn of 16% moisture or less to be applicable at 1½ cent discount under the contract price. No. 3 mixed and No. 3 white corn of 16% moisture or less to be applicable at 3 cents discount under the contract price." The following paragraph has been added to the rule on old and new future delivery contracts: "All contracts for flax and corn for future delivery made prior to Mar. 3, 1937, shall for the purpose of identification be termed 'old' to distinguish same from contracts entered into for flax and corn for the same future month's delivery after these amendments take effect on Mar. 4, 1937. Contracts made on or after Mar. 4, 1937, shall be termed 'new'."

## MISSOURI

Bigelow, Mo.—J. W. Hill contemplates enlarging his motor room and erecting a feed house.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Grain Club held a dinner meeting at the Statler Hotel on Mar. 2.

Atherton, Mo.—The Atherton Coal & Grain Co. is planning to install a new truck dump at its elevator.

Palmyra, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co.'s elevator may be improved this season with a new truck dump.

Clinton, Mo.—An electric truck lift and a head drive with motor will shortly be installed at the Mann Grain & Feed Co.'s plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—The grain futures com'te of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange will put the St. Louis grain futures market in active operation in new crop months beginning with July delivery, with the opening of the session on Mar. 15.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Feeders Supply & Mfg. Co. is now using the building adjoining its feed plant which it recently purchased and has been remodeling for its use. It gives the company an additional 20,000 square feet of floor space, which will be used for offices and for storage.

Kansas City, Mo.—We are indebted to Sec'y W. R. Scott, of the Kansas City Board of Trade, for a copy of the annual report of that exchange for the year 1936, which contains, in addition to the official personnel of the board and its membership list, much information of value to grain men, such as receipts of the different kinds of grain for each month of 1936, also receipts of grain at this city for the last 37 years, the same for shipments of grain, daily range of prices on certain grains for the entire year, a list of elevators and mills with their capacities in Kansas City, wheat crop of the world for the last six years, wheat crop of the United States, by states, for the last seven years, the same for the corn crop, and other similar information.

Kansas City, Mo.—F. W. Bartlett, Jr., is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from A. E. Staley.

Watson, Mo.—An electric truck hoist, cleaning machinery and a new sheller are improvements planned at the Bentley Grain Co.'s elevator.

## MONTANA

Helena, Mont.—With rates in some instances running as high as \$850 per store, a chain store tax bill has been proposed for Montana. Since a separate classification for country elevators provides lower rates, ranging around \$25, line elevator companies would not feel the tax to be oppressive.

## NEBRASKA

Wilcox, Neb.—A new approach to the Beadle Grain Co.'s elevator has just been put in.

Sedan, Neb.—An electric head drive may be installed by E. J. Bohling in his elevator here.

Bayard, Neb.—Chester B. Brown plans on building an addition to the Bayard plant this year.

Lynch, Neb.—An addition will be built to the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n if crop prospects warrant it.

Potter, Neb.—A warehouse addition to the feed mill of William Hagemeister's elevator plant is under construction.

Chester, Neb.—The Citizens Lbr. & Supply Co., operating an elevator here, may install a small grinder and feed mixer, with a new 15-h.p. motor for the grinder.

Tamora, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. is undecided whether to install a gear-driven motor reduction drive or a worm gear reduction drive at its elevator this season.

Wabash, Neb.—The old east elevator, once owned and operated by T. J. Richey, out of use for several years, is being moved to a home, where it will be used for a barn.

Yanka (Brainard p. o.), Neb.—If the electric lines are brot into this town in the near future, the Yanka Elvtr. of which Joseph Menza is manager will be equipped with electric motors for power.

Lexington, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. is said to be considering installation of oil-burning diesel type power generating equipment for replacing the electric motors now in use at the plant.

Lincoln, Neb.—These bills are both on general file in the senate awaiting final discussion and to be voted up or down: L. B. No. 50 is the much publicized bill to regulate the itinerant merchant trucker. The grain dealers and representatives of many other industries are asking for this law to protect all lines of business from the irresponsible rogues who use our highways for crooked business, and to save legitimate and honest truckers from such iniquitous competition. Now is the time to make your final pleas for this bill. L. B. No. 181 is a bill to cut the ten days of free storage from grain coming to the elevators and requiring that all grain be sold or marked for storage the day it arrives at the elevators. This bill was indefinitely postponed by the senate and then the action was reversed and the bill was called back for further consideration. The result is very doubtful.—Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, J. N. Campbell, Secy.

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Walton, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is considering installation of a new truck dump this season, at its elevator.

Marsland, Neb.—George H. Young, proprietor of the Marsland Grain Co.'s elevator, contemplates installing an electric head drive this spring.

## NEW JERSEY

Hackettstown, N. J.—The Beaty Feed & Flour Mills burned shortly after noon on Feb. 16, causing damage estimated at nearly \$25,000. Part of the structure was built over a century ago. The company was operated by Henry T. Beaty, whose father, the late Warren Beaty, operated the mills for many years.

## NEW MEXICO

Delphos, N. M.—Baker Cummings is installing a new feed mill.

## NEW YORK

Alexander, N. Y.—The Wells-Birch Corp. recently suffered damage by wind.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An application for a trading license with the Buffalo Corn Exchange has been made by Milton B. Willig, of the International Milling Co.

Albany, N. Y.—Richelieu Hay & Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares, no par value; incorporators: J. J. Mailloux, Edna Y. Day and Paul Flaherty.

New York, N. Y.—The death of William E. Truesdell, retired grain merchant of the New York market, occurred recently at Pinehurst, N. C. He was 81 years of age.

Geneva, N. Y.—The concrete grain elevator under construction by Chalmers & Borton for the Continental Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire of undetermined origin on Feb. 17.

Buffalo, N. Y.—James F. Lonergan, vice-pres. and general manager of the Park & Pollard Co. and connected with the feed milling business of this city for many years, died Feb. 25, at the age of 47 years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—James A. McConnell has been appointed general manager of the G. L. F., Inc., succeeding H. E. Babcock, who is on a leave of absence. F. A. McLellan, well known for years to the grain, feed and flour trade, has been made a vice-pres. of the federation's mills in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Two committees have been appointed by Geo. L. Wood, pres. of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, to study and make recommendations regarding cracked corn and shrunken and broken wheat kernels, following an extended hearing in the exchange recently under E. C. Price, chief of the grain division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The personnel of the committee on cracked corn proposals is as follows: J. G. McKillen, chairman; Thos. C. O'Brien, and W. P. Frost. The committee on shrunken or broken wheat kernels proposals is made up of J. G. McKillen, chairman; E. B. Black and Geo. P. Urban.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Forman, N. D.—We recently installed a Diamond Attrition Mill.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., by T. M. Mollerop.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota are as follows: O. J. Lundby, Sykeston; Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co., Rogers; Farmers Grain Co., Maddock; Farmers Grain Co., Devils Lake.

Adams, N. D.—An elevator owned by the Adams Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be moved by the J. H. Fisch Co. to a site near another elevator owned by the Farmers Co. and both will be improved. Work will start in the spring, as soon as weather permits.

Geneseo, N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. that burned last month as reported in the Feb. 24 Journals, contained at the time of the fire 6,000 bus. of grain. The fire broke out shortly after 1 p. m. Without water and isolated from other communities by blocked roads, volunteer firemen were powerless to check the blaze. Coal sheds adjoining the elevator were saved by means of chemicals.

Berthold, N. D.—Ray Jones, manager of the Berthold Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was the recent winner of the first prize in a state-wide contest sponsored by the North Dakota Grain Dealers Ass'n for the greatest accomplishment in the campaign for "better seed grain."

Bismarck, N. D.—A bill that would work hardship on line elevators of this state has been introduced into the North Dakota Legislature and passed by the Senate, setting up a graduated chain store tax, from \$2.50 on a single store to more than \$100 per store for groups of 20 or more. The bill includes country elevators.

A joint resolution has been introduced into Congress by Representative Buckler of Minnesota to take care of elevator claims growing out of contracts made during the late war relative to storage charges for holding grain back at the request of the government. This is in line with the program inaugurated by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota thru its late Sec'y Lee to recover from the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corp. storage charges in addition to interest and insurance. Elevator men should get in touch with their representatives in Congress to urge favorable action on this resolution.

## OHIO

Fremont, O.—The People's Elvtr. & Supply Co. recently installed a No. 2 Sidney Fan Sheller.

Scott, O.—The Scott Equity Exchange has given the contract for a new 15,000-bu. modern elevator to the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Columbus, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: Sark & Plum, Inc., Lilly Chapel, O., and Jackson Center Grain Co., Jackson Center, O.

Columbus, O.—The 58th annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at Cedar Point, Sandusky, O., June 21 and 22, which are the correct dates, altho different ones were recently given out.

Mortimer (Findlay p. o.), O.—The North Baltimore Grain Co. has started construction of a 12,000-bu. elevator, with a concrete basement, to replace a smaller elevator that burned last November, as reported in the Nov. 25 Journals.

Elida, O.—Thieves broke into the warehouse of the Elida Farmers Equity Co.'s elevator during the night recently, loaded \$1,000 worth of seed on the company's truck and drove away. The empty truck was recovered several days later at Ottawa.

The plants of the following Ohio grain and milling firms sustained damage by wind on Feb. 21 and 22: Murphy Milling Co., Good Hope; Fred Kile & Sons, Kileville (railroad name Kile); Orient Grain Co., Orient; Loy Mills, Pymont (r. d. Brookville).

Pemberton, O.—J. W. Simmons, owner and manager of the Simmons Elvtr. Co., has sold his interests to the Pemberton Farmers Exchange. Mr. Simmons has been in the elevator business for about 40 years, 37 of which were spent in operating his elevator here.

Kenton, O.—The Kenton Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has just installed a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill with ear corn crusher and magnetic separator. This elevator is owned by O. W. Cole of Xenia, O., and operated by Fred W. Dierksheide. A 10-h.p. motor has also been installed to drive the cracked corn and corn-meal mill.

Cleveland, O.—The Montana Flour Mills Co.'s new 500,000-bu. elevator, previously reported as under construction, has been completed by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. and is now in operation. This is an addition to the former Fairchild plant, purchased by the Montana Mills (as reported in the Aug. 26 Journals), giving the company a total grain storage capacity here of 650,000 bus.

Columbus, O.—The new sales tax does not apply on sales of feed, seeds and vegetable plants, whether the same are sold to farmers or other persons. Feeds shall include food for all animals, such as livestock, pets, birds and fish. Seeds shall include all seed from which plants, vegetables or farm produce are raised. Sales of plants are exempt from the sales tax where such plants are used for the purpose of raising vegetables and other food products. Such plants, however, do not include floral plants or bulbs.—Sec'y Cummings, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Carroll, O.—Carroll Elvtr. Co. has improved its plant with new motors, sheaves, starters and miscellaneous equipment purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Bradner, O.—Charles H. Kortier, 62 years of age, former owner of the elevator here for many years, died at his home in Fremont, O., Feb. 6. Burial was at Bradner, where he formerly lived.

## OKLAHOMA

Ringwood, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans installing a head drive with motor.

Enid, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma will meet in this city Mar. 18 and 19.

Pondcreek, Okla.—Farmers Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: B. L. Isaacs, J. C. Longley, Fred Dowe.

Orienta, Okla.—A change contemplated at the elevator of the Homebuilders Protective & Shipping Ass'n is replacing the belt and the jack shaft over the driveway at the head, with a rope drive.

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## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Eugene, Ore.—We are installing a new grinder.—Eugene Mill & Elevtr. Co.

Portland, Ore.—I. C. Sanford, well known grain man, is reported to be recovering from a recent operation.

Portland, Ore.—The brokerage house of Dean Witter & Co. has moved one block south of its former location on S. W. Sixth Ave.

Creston, Wash.—Edward Gilman, manager of the Pacific Coast Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here, was married to Miss Gladys Houston on Feb. 5.

Colton, Wash.—Erwin A. Kaiser, aged 58 years, manager of the Colton Grain & Warehouse Co. for the past nine years, died suddenly at his home here on Feb. 1.

Spokane, Wash.—Grain Industries, Inc., expects soon to start the manufacture of alcohol, cattle feed and dry rice from the surplus wheat of the Big Bend and Palouse sections, according to O. C. Hissop, pres. of the company.

Bellingham, Wash.—Work on the grain elevator, previously reported as under construction by the Port of Bellingham at the Municipal Dock, was resumed on Feb. 16, after having been suspended on account of the cold spell. When completed the elevator will be leased to the Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n.

Salem, Ore.—In a previous bulletin a mimeographing error made it appear Oregon H. B. 277 included grain warehouses, when as a matter of fact it excludes them. H. B. 277 is for storage warehouses of the type which handle furniture, etc. It does not affect the grain business.—Ron Kennedy, sec'y Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Seattle, Wash.—James Albert Pease, leading Seattle grain broker, pres. of the Pease Grain Co., age 64, died Feb. 27 after but a day's illness. Mr. Pease was a member of the Seattle Grain Exchange, former member of the Seattle Stock Exchange and at one time was sec'y of the Seattle Curb Exchange. He was manager of the White Dulaney Co., a subsidiary of the Fisher Flouring Mills, before forming his own organization. He is survived by two sons.—F. K. H.

Boise, Ida.—Efforts to put warehouse rates under the Department of Agriculture have failed. Senate Bills 103 and 104 went down to defeat in the Idaho Senate recently. Chief opposition came from the Public Utilities Commission and a group of professional politicians who control the lobbying of the Idaho State Grange. On the morning the bills were scheduled to be voted on the senators were flooded with telegrams from southern Idaho granges urging them to defeat the proposition, which they did.

## OLYMPIA LETTER

Amendments to the Grain Warehouse Act have been O. K'd by the house agricultural com'te, but have not been reported out by the rules com'te. The bill (H. B. 511) is a departmental request.

Changes in the trucking law as they are now proposed are not as threatening to legitimate private hauling as they were originally, and may prove of value in controlling the fly-by-nighter if enacted.

A bill aimed at commercial credit (H. B. 97) permits the assignment of accounts receivable, and would operate to make banks preferred creditors, shutting out wholesalers who might have sold goods to merchants on credit.

Teaching co-operation in schools. This bill, House Bill 366, proposes that the board of education shall require in all high schools one year of study in "Sociology and Economics," and including instruction in "co-operative marketing and consumers' co-operatives." Apparently the bill is proposed by the radical left wing.

Chances are fairly good that the cuts made by the governor in the W. S. C. budget for experiment stations (including Adams branch station at Lind) will be restored by senate and house com'tes. In fact, the senate already has O. K'd certain increases. The original request for Lind was \$14,980 for biennium, and we are endeavoring to get at least that amount appropriated. Most effort, however, is going to support of the entire W. S. C. program, rather than to our own particular interests, because the experiment stations will be handicapped if the college itself is left without sufficient funds.—Ron Kennedy, sec'y Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The Commission Merchant's Act (H. B. 297) is destined to become law, and the Feed and Fertilizer Act has already passed.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Johnstown, Pa.—Following a long illness, Louis Hershberger, in the grain and feed trade here for over 30 years, retiring two years ago, died Feb. 15.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Lesterville, S. D.—John Koziel plans the construction of coal sheds this summer.

Marion, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will put a new roof on its elevator this season.

Wentworth, S. D.—Rebuilding the elevator leg and installing new motor in the head are improvements under consideration by the Wentworth Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Turton, S. D.—Loren Ewing, for several years past manager of the Eagle Roller Mills elevator and grain business at this point, has been appointed field man in the rural credits department. The Eagle Roller Mills plan extensive improvements in their local plant before another harvest.

Yankton, S. D.—The elevator owned by De Camp & Ulmer and leased to Riley & Arneson, burned Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20; with an estimated loss of over \$15,000. Between 12,000 and 13,000 bus. of grain, mostly oats, was destroyed also, and all the machinery.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

## SOUTHEAST

Springfield, Ga.—Louis Calhoun is now using the grader which he bot of the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Montgomery, Ala.—Swift & Co. are erecting a four-story feed manufacturing plant here, to cost \$35,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—Emory L. Cocke, of this city, was recently elected a vice-pres. of the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., manufacturers of soybean oil and cottonseed oil meals.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Howard Grain Co., which has been in the feed business here for 22 years, has entered the dairy supply and equipment field. W. H. Petty giving his entire time to contacting the trade.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Charleston Milling Co. has appointed George F. Darlington, who has been with the company for 18 years, manager of its feed department, to succeed Dr. A. E. Hardy, who resigned recently and went to California.

## TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Assets of the International Vegetable Oil Co. have been bot by the Southern Cotton Oil Co., both firms of this city.

## TEXAS

Edinburg, Tex.—The Seguin Cotton Oil Co. will erect a \$2,000 warehouse here for the storage of cottonseed and lint.

Waxahachie, Tex.—The Thompson Feed Co.'s building burned at 10 a. m., Feb. 11, together with a quantity of grain and feed; loss, approximately \$15,000.

## WISCONSIN

Hixton, Wis.—The New Richmond Roller Mills has installed a feed mill at its 20,000-bu. local elevator.

Hawkins, Wis.—An up-to-date grinder has been added to the feed department of the Holbrook Lbr. Co.

Spoooner, Wis.—A grain cleaner and a feed mixer are soon to be installed by Palmer C. Edwards, feed dealer here.

Independence, Wis.—New equipment has been installed in the elevator plant of L. J. Roberts & Son and a large warehouse erected.

Taylor, Wis.—The Taylor Feed & Produce Co., Lee Casper manager, recently improved its equipment by the addition of a corn sheller.

Elmwood, Wis.—A grain cleaner has been installed in the New Richmond Roller Mills Co.'s local elevator, which has also been repaired.

Foster (Osseo p. o.), Wis.—The R. A. Jones Co. has installed a new feed mill operated by a 15-h.p. motor. A grain cleaner is another improvement planned for the near future.

Spring Valley, Wis.—A 24-inch attrition mill has recently been added to the equipment of the Valley Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, managed by F. Klanderma. General repairs have also been made.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—The Chippewa Falls Rendering Co. will erect a three-story brick and tile building on Highway 29 near this city, where up-to-date machinery will be installed for manufacturing high grade poultry and stock feeds from dead cattle, calves, horses, sheep and hogs. A similar plant is now being operated in Minnesota.

Colby, Wis.—The grain and feed warehouse of Wiersig & Dins and \$6,000 worth of stock burned at 3 a. m., Feb. 26; partly insured. A carload of corn and a carload of oats had been unloaded into the warehouse the day before. A carload of feed standing on the track near the warehouse was removed to safety. The present owners acquired the building nearly 15 years ago.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER

John M. Barlass, of Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., has been admitted to membership in the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

John H. Crittenden, who until his resignation a year ago, was one of the oldest living members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, died Mar 2, at St. Mary's Hospital, at the age of 82 years. Mr. Crittenden came to this city from Albany, N. Y., in 1875. For many years he was part owner of the Berger-Crittenden Milling Co., which was dissolved in 1920.

After 53 years in the grain business in Wisconsin, A. L. Jacobs, Milwaukee manager of the Cargill interests, will retire about Apr. 1. Mr. Jacobs, who has been with the Cargill Co. for 33 years, started his career in the grain business in 1884, as a lad of 14, in the old offices of the Chandler Brown Co. Later he was with E. P. Bacon & Co. He is a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has joined with other exchanges and grain ass'ns in requesting that at the hearing scheduled for discussion of the proposed amendment of the official grain standards there shall be included the matter of changing the size of the sieve used in determining the foreign material and cracked corn in grading corn from the No. 12 to the No. 10 sieve. The board of directors has also recommended that in the event of changes in the official standards, the effective date be set far enough in the future to avoid affecting prevailing futures.

## WYOMING

Wheatland, Wyo.—A. D. Persson is considering adding extra storage and building a feed grinding room.

Riverton, Wyo.—The Riverton Hide, Wool & Fur Co. contemplates building a bean warehouse and equipping it with the necessary machinery.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited



## Grain Carriers

A \$4,000 fine has been imposed on the United Transportation, Inc., Paterson, N. J. and two of its officers at Newark, for failure to file tariffs.

**Chicago, Ill.**—February orders for 10,532 freight cars brought this year's two-month total of orders to 21,413 cars, an increase of 160% over the corresponding 1936 figure of 8,286.

**Railroads loaded** a total of 29,852 cars with grain and grain products during the week ending Feb. 20, compared with 27,133 during the comparable week in 1936.—Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Reduced rates** on corn were made effective by the Santa Fe Mar. 1 from Illinois points to Joplin, Mo., and points on the Santa Fe in Kansas. One stop for transit is allowed. The rates expire July 31.

**An early opening** of navigation thruout the Great Lakes is looked for. All Lake Michigan harbors are free of ice. Lake Superior is frozen a few miles only from Duluth, while a year ago the ice extended 60 miles.

**The Illinois Central** has been authorized to establish reshipping rates on grain from Evansville, Ind., to points between Princeton, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn., and Fulton, Ky., and Bolivar, Tenn., subject to a back-haul charge of 1.5c per 100 lbs.

**Denver, Colo.**—The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co., Midwest Bean Co. and the Trinidad Bean & Elevator Co. are charged by the Interstate Commerce Commission with having accepted rebates from the Osborn Truck Line Co., of Wakeeney, Kan. Why not accept?

**Eastern trunk lines** are considering proposed establishment of import rates on corn and rye from north Atlantic ports. The New York Produce Exchange suggests a rate of 17½c from New York to Buffalo and 24c from New York to Chicago, the same as eastbound rates.

**Proposed port to port** proportional grain rates were the subject of a hearing at Chicago Feb. 18 to 22 by Examiner Weems. Shippers at river points objected to the proposal of the Inland Waterways Corporation, as introducing a disturbing element in the marketing of grain in the Southeast.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—Commissioner Eastman and Examiners Mackley and Hall will hold a postponed hearing in the Chamber of Commerce building Apr. 7 on the grain rate cases, I. & S. 4,208, No. 15,026, 15,082, 23,360 and several others, the plaintiffs being Capital Grain & Feed Co., Oklahoma Millers League, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. and Farmers National Grain Corporation.

**Houston, Tex.**—A hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission Mar. 11 will consider absorption of switching charges on imported grain at New Orleans. The hearing follows complaint by the Houston Port & Traffic Bureau against the Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. charging refunds on switching charges from the waterfront in New Orleans to uptown New Orleans by outbound carrier. The accused railroad contends competitive roads have given refunds for a considerable time.

**Austin, Tex.**—The Texas House of Representatives killed a controversial proposal to increase the load limit of trucks above the present 7,000 pounds, tabling 72 to 51, a minority Committee Report to print the measure. The Highway and Motor Traffic Committee had previously reported unfavorably 11 to 5 on this proposed new limit. It is believed that no immediate further effort will be made to increase the load limit in Texas, altho numerous bills covering truck legislation will be introduced.—Texas Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n.

**Tariffs** providing a 5.5c per cwt. rate on grain and grain products from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eastern points taking same or related rates, due to expire in June this year, have been extended to June 30, 1938.

**Shippers Regional Advisory Board** meetings will be held at Columbus, O., Mar. 16, by Ohio Valley Board; at Boston, Mass., Mar. 17 by New England Board; at Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 18 by the Southeast Board; at Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 18 by Allegheny Board; at San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 18, 19 by Pacific Coast Board, and at Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 24 by Great Lakes Board.

**Vigorous opposition** to the proposed lower rates on grain from east coast points to mid-west states is urged by Fred Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n on the ground too much grain already is being imported into this country. Dealers opposed should make this objection known to Eugene Morris, chairman of the Central Freight Ass'n, Transportation Bldg., Chicago, by letter.

**Albany, N. Y.**—A plan proposed by the New York Central and Delaware & Hudson railroads would fix grain rates at 8c per cwt. in the Albany district; 9c at Utica, 12c at Syracuse and 13½c at Buffalo from the Port of Albany. The roads seek the same grain rates fixed for intrastate points served irrespective of distance, since the distance traversed by the two railroads to reach the same point frequently varies widely.

**The National Grange** has asked farmers to oppose further diversion of motor vehicle revenue to purposes other than highway construction and maintenance. Farmers are told they stand second in the number of privately owned trucks and are paying more than their share of the highway taxes in the plea that accuses political bodies of diverting and misappropriating highway funds to the extent of nearly \$175,000,000 last year.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Almost 125 representatives of grain shippers, boards of trade, millers and railroads were present at the opening of the hearing of the Kansas City Board of Trade before Interstate Commerce Commission examiners on Mar. 3, complaining that Kansas City grain interests are unable to transit grain and its products on thru or proportional billing applying via Kansas City, without paying the higher rate combinations on Kansas City.

**Ellison D. Smith**, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture, states that he will propose a program of unrestricted cotton production with a bounty to the producer on that portion of his crop grown for the domestic market.

## Decisions and New Complaints

**No. 16473.** Molasses. Gulf ports to Cincinnati. Fourth section application was granted to establish a 25c rate on molasses in tank cars, Mobile, Ala., New Orleans and other Louisiana points, subject to certain restrictions.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

**In No. 27628** the Omaha Grain Exchange alleges violations of sections 1 and 3 on grain and products to terminal markets at Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Memphis, tariff provisions of the Alton and other roads requiring payment of full combination of rates when stopped for cleaning, drying, storing or milling, regardless of any lower rate applicable.

**In I. & S. 4232** the Commission has found not justified proposed restrictions on transit services in South Pacific Coast territory by prohibiting substitution of imported grain, and ordered the tariffs canceled. Foreign corn has been moving from ports of entry to Los Angeles at 3 cents and forwarded on balance of thru rates on domestic corn via Los Angeles as a transit point on surrender of inbound billing on the domestic corn. Thus, transit operators avoid payment of local rates to destinations of grain or products.

## Texas Load Limit Law in Court

Federal Judge James Wilson, of Fort Worth, on Mar. 1 denied the application of several trucking concerns operating trucks in interstate movement of grain, fruit and other commodities, for a restraining order to halt the enforcement of the Texas 7,000-pound load limit law, and set the case down for final hearing on its merits March 29 before a three judge court.

In his opinion Judge Wilson held the issuance of such a restraining order "would bring on irreparable injury to the State of Texas, in that it would throw the regulation of the trucking industry into a state of confusion difficult to imagine."

He then recited that the statute declaring that trucks traveling State highways shall not be loaded with more than 7,000 pounds was held to be constitutional in the U. S. Supreme Court.

It is believed that a lengthy trial and a long, hard fought battle will likely result, with much expert testimony pro and con.

## For-Hire Truck Concentration

The "for-hire" trucking industry is concentrated in the hands of a few operators, according to a report recently released by the federal Bureau of Census, which showed that \$530,860,000 was received in 1935 by 61,216 motor trucking for-hire companies, and that 1.5% of that number received nearly half of the trucking revenue.

In operation in October, 1935, a month considered representative for the year, were 189,800 vehicles. Semi-trailers and tractors were considered separate vehicles in this tabulation.

Five states accounted for 41.3% of the total revenue—New York first with 11.7%, California second with 7.9%, followed by Ohio with 7.3%, Michigan with 7%, and Illinois with 6.9%.

East north central states—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin, led all other regions, accounting for 27.9% of the total revenue; middle atlantic states (New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania) ran second with 20.3%.

"Analysis of the data," says the report, "shows that 74.6% of the trucking concerns reporting were engaged primarily in local operations, 16.7% in intrastate and 8.7% in interstate trucking."

## Coast Backhaul Denied

The concession asked of Pacific Northwest railroads by Coast grain and milling interests, proposing that the rail lines haul wheat from the interior to Coast elevators and mills and back again thru the interior, about 700 miles, for an arbitrary freight charge of 3½c per cwt., met with vigorous opposition from interior interests. (The one-way freight charge on wheat shipments from the interior to the Coast now averages about 24c per cwt.)

The proposed "backhaul" will add 2.1c freight charge to a bushel of wheat for the Inland Empire grower shipping east, without adding any market advantages, contended Charles M. Cook, general manager of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.

The hearing before rail representatives showed there are adequate facilities for cleaning and reconditioning wheat in the interior. Statistics of the last crop showed only about 10% smutty wheat passed through Spokane in November and December and thru the Columbia river ports around 16% for the same period. Thru Puget Sound, the percentage ranged from 16 to 20.

The North Pacific Coast Freight Bureau's executive committee denied the "back-haul to the Coast" rate. A formal complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission is considered by the Coast interests.



# Field Seeds

**Little Rock, Ark.**—John R. Hackett has opened a seed store.

**Perry, Ia.**—Fazel Bros. Co. has opened a seed store here.

**Burlington, Kan.**—R. K. Crellin, 68, local seed and feed man, passed away early in February.

**Corwith, Ia.**—John O. Mullins has opened Mullins' Feed & Seed Co., installing Don Ross as store manager.

**Butler, Mo.**—Ray Newell has opened a seed and feed store, with Harry McQuitty as an associate.

**Hastings, Mich.**—The Farmers Market & Seed Store has been purchased by Clayton Hinckley.

**Astoria, Ore.**—The Engbretson Seed Co. has increased its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

**Allendale, Ill.**—Grass and clover seed prices are so high that it will materially cut down the acreage sown.—Allendale Mill & Elevator Co.

**Filer, Ida.**—L. A. Bethel has retired as manager of the Associated Seed Co., in favor of F. M. Hudson, late of Powell, Wyo. Mr. Hudson took full charge Feb. 5.

**Red Oak, Ia.**—A hybrid seed corn handling plant will be established here by the Sioux City Seed Co., which has just purchased the warehouse property of the Red Oak Canning Co.

**Wholesalers of seeds in 1935** according to the Census made sales amounting to \$90,759,000 thru 354 establishments owned by 186 firms employing 6,290 with a payroll of \$8,348,000.

**Caro, Mich.**—Fritz Mantey, Tuscola county farmer, was awarded the Bibbins trophy for 1936 by the Michigan State college for excellence in seed grains, yield and sales considered.

**Ames, Ia.**—"The Story of Hybrid Corn," a 16 page pamphlet, has been issued by Iowa State College. Joe L. Robinson, agronomist and sec'y of the Iowa Crop Improvement Ass'n, is the author.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Harry J. Boyd, for many years with the Albert Dickinson Co., who was believed to be recovering from an operation Feb. 12, has since died. He is survived by the widow and one son.

**H. R. Kraybill**, Indiana state chemist and seed commissioner, has issued a statement, stating that altho the Indiana state seed law has been in operation for 15 years, he finds that many farmers still do not know that if they advertise seed for sale in the newspapers, on sale bills or in any other way, they are brought under the provisions of the laws.—C.

**Grand Ledge, Mich.**—Walt's Seed Store, managed by Walt Abrams, is being remodeled and enlarged. At the Michigan State Seed Co. plant, also owned by Mr. Abrams, a new bag sewing machine has been installed.

**Blackfoot, Ida.**—A. J. Brown & Son, Inc., of Grand Rapids, Mich., has announced intent to establish a warehouse here, erection to begin early in the summer. Cleaning, sorting and shipping departments will be installed.

**Wichita, Kan.**—Charged with use of unfair methods of competition in the sale of field and garden seeds, the American Field Seed Co., Chicago, and Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Ia., were required to appear before the Federal Trade Commission at a hearing here Mar. 3, and at Topeka, Mar. 9.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—The Senate Agricultural Com'te has recommended passage of the Sampier House bill No. 56, known as the pure seed law, providing for inspection and certification of seeds and plants by the state Plant Board, and regulating sale.

**Waterloo, Neb.**—Dr. Duke Layton, who has just completed his master's work at Ames, Ia., and who has spent eight years in the extension department, has joined the J. C. Robinson Seed Co., and will have charge of the company's plant breeding work in California.

**Bloomington, Ill.**—Dr. J. R. Holbert, for many years in charge of state-federal corn experiments, has been made vice pres. of Funk Bros. Seed Co., and will have charge of the corn breeding work. R. J. Liable has resigned as county adviser to go with the company as general agricultural adviser.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—Vetch seed shipments into Oklahoma cannot be made from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Georgia, or the District of Columbia, under a quarantine ordered by W. J. Lackey last month. Seeds from states west of the Mississippi River may be shipped in from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1 of each year, but must be accompanied by certification as to source and freedom from weevil at all other seasons.

**Duluth, Minn.**—A. F. Kaiser, district supervisor for the Federal Farm Credit Administration, has begun accepting farmers applications for seed loans. This is for the purpose of financing purchases of potato, grains, and grass seed and feed for livestock, with an estimated \$10,000 to be loaned farmers in the Duluth district alone. Last year's drouth and crop failure caused a shortage of seed thruout the midwest so great that prices have increased to such an extent that farmers are requiring federal assistance to secure spring seed for planting new crops.—F. G. C.

A greater than normal demand for alfalfa seed this year is forecast by the Department of Agriculture and is attributed to drouth damage to the 1936 seedings and to the agricultural conservation program which is encouraging more extensive use of soil-conserving crops. Production of domestic alfalfa seed in 1936, estimated at 51,600,000 pounds, was about the same as the average annual consumption of the past ten years. Because of the increased demand, however, it is expected that about 2,500,000 pounds of alfalfa seed will be imported, chiefly from Argentina.

**Springfield, Ill.**—The American Field Seed Co., Chicago, and the Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Ia., were scheduled to have hearings here Feb. 24 before the Federal Trade Commission on charges of unfair competition in sale of seeds.

**Ames, Ia.**—Iowa Hybrid 13, a double cross of three Iowa strains and one Pennsylvania strain, demonstrated unusual ability to withstand drouth conditions in the southern section of Iowa during the 1936 season. Over a six year period Iowa Hybrid 13 ranks first with a yield of 65.45 bus. per acre, compared with an average of 52.85 bus. for open-pollinated varieties.

**Washington, D. C.**—The four northwestern states are short about 1,000,000 bus. of spring wheat seed, report federal officials in connection with an announcement by the federal treasury that it cannot lower import duties on Canadian seed grains, the tariffs being subject to change only by the President or by Congress. Total requirements are estimated at 24,250,000 bus.; total supplies, at 23,250,000.

**Bismarck, N. D.**—The Greater North Dakota Ass'n is holding 110 sales meetings, offering 10 bu. lots of Seres, Thatcher, and Marquis wheat, Bison flax, Mindum durum, Wisconsin 38 barley, Anthony and Rainbow oats, as a seed base for improvement of North Dakota grain crops. Farmers purchasing their seed limits are expected to plant it for seed production.

We understand from the Flax Development Com'te of the Flax Institute of the United States that a growing interest in flax seeding is developing throughout the Northwest in spite of the rather unfavorable price relationship existing between wheat and flax at the present time. The Flax Development Com'te is about to issue a new pamphlet on flax growing, as well as the economic position of flaxseed, which should prove extremely interesting. A mailing list of over 11,000 farmers has already been furnished by interested parties. Newspaper articles and meetings of extension agronomists are featuring flax. The announcement by the Government seed stocks that the price on flax this year will be \$2.70 delivered stations in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana should encourage a good increase in flax acreage as prices of seed wheat are high compared with flax, its cost is \$1.60 delivered stations.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

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EXTRA profit



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## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

**CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.**  
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

**GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO**  
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

**PAULDING, O.**  
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**  
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

**Scott, T. Maurice**, field seeds, carlot originator.

**SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.**  
Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

**SIoux CITY, IOWA**  
Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.



**Springfield, Ill.**—The "Buyer Beware" policy is suggested by the Division of Seed Inspection for offers of second generation hybrid seed corn or "first generation removed" as superior to open pollinated corn.

**Ellensburg, Wash.**—Sam Murphy, 48-year-old executive of the Murphy-Brotherton Seed Co., died on the evening of Jan. 27, from accidental drinking of a portion of a bottle of "Vapo-Cresoline," an inhalant for respiratory diseases.

**Green Springs, O.**—O & M Seed Co. held its annual get-together meeting for seed corn farmers growing seed on contract for the company, at Green Springs, Feb. 18. Pres. J. G. Monfort imported a six piece string orchestra, for entertainment, and furnished cars to transport the more than 100 growers to a popular hotel for an elaborate luncheon. In his own address Mr. Monfort stressed the importance of care by growers specializing on O & M hybrid corn strains.

**Washington, D. C.**—Based on reports from 1,700 retail seed dealers, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics anticipates a 20% decrease in prospective red clover seed sales this spring, a 10% decrease in sweet clover, a 35% decrease in lespedza, 5% decreases in alfalfa and seed corn. Sharp increases are indicated for seven field seeds, 15% for alsike clover, 5% for lawngrass mixtures, 15% for millet, 5% for sorgo, 10% for Sudan grass, 5% for cowpeas, 5% for soybeans. Plantings equal to last year or slightly increased are indicated in prospective sales of timothy, redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, and orchard grass seed.

**Minot, N. D.**—Orris G. Nordhaugen, Leeds was re-elected pres. of the North Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n, and Earl Zellmar, Hamberg, was re-elected to head the North Dakota Seed Grain Show at annual meetings Feb. 19. Sec'y Howard Henry, Westhope, and Directors Thomas J. Thorson, Cartwright, and Geo. W. Robinson, Coleharbor, were re-elected by the crop improvement organization; while the seed show re-elected Henry first vice-pres., Harry Storman, Devils Lake, second vice-pres.; A. G. Jacobson, Cartwright, third vice-pres.; E. G. DeMots, Minot, treas.; Einar Madsen, Burlington, sec'y. A display of prize winning grain, and certified and registered seed was offered for sale by the Greater North Dakota Ass'n.

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SWEET CORN  
SEED OATS  
SEED BARLEY  
GARDEN SEED  
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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
**GRAIN**  
Clover and Timothy Seeds  
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# Seed Analysis

By Dr. R. H. PORTER, Iowa State College, before Farm Seed Group

Variations in germinations may occur with any kind or species of seed depending upon (1) the pure seed determination, (2) the method used, (3) condition of the seed when received and (4) experience of the analyst with the kind of seed in question. From the discussion of blue grass purity tests it is clear that within reasonable limits a low purity test should provide pure seed which gives a higher germination than pure seed of the same lot obtained from a higher purity test, the reason being that a high purity means more immature or light weight florets, with consequent low vitality in the pure seed portion.

Wide differences in impurity determination can be partially balanced by similar differences in germination, in reverse order, however. When seed samples, the purity determination of which constitute no special problem, are received it is obvious that differences in germination must be due to either the method used, the condition of the seed when received or the experience and judgment of the analyst. A study of the reports of referee tests made the past two years suggests that in general, differences in germination tests of a seed lot are due mainly to (1) lack of uniform facilities and procedure and (2) variations in personal judgments as to the classification of normal and abnormal seedlings or to a combination of both factors.

One starting point in a study of seed germination methods is to analyze the results of a series of quadruplicate tests and determine if the particular method used gives results which might be expected from a homogeneous sample of seed. As an illustration may I refer to some germination tests made with a sample of blue grass recently.

**Tests with Blue Grass.**—After the pure seed portion had been separated, 400 seeds were planted in petri dishes, 100 per dish, on top of moist filter paper and 400 more seeds were planted 100 per dish on top of moist sterile sand in petri dishes. Equal amounts of water were added to each of the dishes containing sand and less but equal amounts to each dish containing filter papers. At the end of a given period the numbers of normal sprouts in each of the dishes with filter paper were 68, 71, 80 and 74 respectively, the average being 73¼. By the use of the Chi-square test for homogeneity it was found that  $X^2=4.02$ . The probability is .26 which may be interpreted to mean that the number of sprouts obtained in each replicate might be expected from a homogeneous sample of seed. If, however, only one test had been made and either the 68 or 80 number obtained, neither would be representative of the lot as the average of the four.

The number of sprouts obtained in sand were 73, 81, 82 and 82 respectively for the four dishes. These four tests have a Chi-square value of 3.50 and a probability of .31, which further indicates the homogeneous sample of seed. The average of the four tests, however, is 79½, which is 6¼ greater than the test on filter papers. The question which arises is as follows: Is the difference of 6¼ between the sand and filter paper test greater than would

be expected from a homogeneous lot of seed? If so, the difference must be due in part to the methods used. By comparison of the 318 sprouts obtained in sand with the 293 sprouts on filter paper, a Chi-square value of 4.33 is obtained and a probability of .04, which is slightly less than is considered a satisfactory measure of a homogeneous population by most statisticians.

The difference between the two tests may be considered significant and due in part to the methods used. Sand proved superior to filter paper.

**Sorghum Seed Tests.**—In a series of germination tests with sorghum all factors were the same except the amount of moisture added to the soil. Two different seed lots were used. The first lot was divided into two portions of 400 seeds each. Each portion was planted in 4 sets in soil placed in auto irrigators. In one irrigator the moisture was maintained to near the saturation point, in the other a relatively low amount of water was maintained. The second lot was planted later in the same manner as described above. The results of the two experiments are shown in tabular form below:

Lot No.	Germination		(Average)	
	High Soil Moisture	Low Soil Moisture	Per Cent of 400	
1.	61	.10	71¼	.075
2.	82¼	.04	91¼	.66

\*P=probability based on Chi-square ( $X^2$ )

With the exception of the germination of lot 2 at high soil moisture, all results have a probability of occurrence shown above .05 and for

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CARROLL, IA.    FAIRMONT, MINN.  
ALGONA, IA.    ALBERT LEA, MINN.  
NORFOLK, NEB.    BILLINGS, MONT.



the present purpose we shall consider .04 a satisfactory figure. By comparing the germination at the two soil moisture levels for each sample the Chi-squares are 9.38 and 12.78 and the probabilities .03 and .01 for lots 1 and 2, respectively.

It is apparent that the differences obtained for each lot by the two methods of germination are to a considerable extent due to the respective amounts of water in the soil.

### Uniform Seed Classification

National uniform classification of seeds was considered a possibility by Dr. E. P. Humbert, Texas A. & M. College, speaking before a joint meeting of the State Seed & Plant Board and Certified Seed Breeders Ass'n recently at Dallas.

The International Crop Improvement Ass'n is working on plans to this end, he said, with federal restrictions on interstate shipments as the first step to prevent dumping seeds banned in one state into another state.

### Seed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1936, in bushels, were:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Chicago	21,000	80,000	50,000	26,000
Duluth	62	13,275	9,031	.....
Ft. William	1,303	4,677	28,666	.....
Minneapolis	235,400	122,540	9,420	177,460
Superior	.....	1,445	5,517	7,857
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	7,800	6,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	46,200	70,000	24,000	24,000
Wichita	10,400	20,800	1,300	16,900
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	16,900	32,500	1,300	.....
Kansas City	18,200	8,400	1,200	.....
Wichita	7,800	5,200	1,300	3,900
SORGHUM				
Ft. Worth	100,100	104,000	133,900	31,200
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	730,000	1,050,000	502,000	429,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	123,000	241,970	84,700	176,765
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	398,000	468,000	410,000	516,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	81,065	340,350	3,140	38,070
SOYBEANS				
Chicago	427,000	161,000	420,000	149,000
Minneapolis	11,200	8,400	1,400	1,400
Peoria	79,800	29,400	.....	.....
Toledo	58,800	.....	.....	.....

### Clover Root Borer in Indiana Clover

Second year clover may be badly injured by the clover root borer in dry seasons, and third year clover is likely to be seriously damaged, says J. J. Davis, Purdue entomology head. If the growing season is favorable, second year clover should be reasonably safe. If many plants turn yellow and die in all parts of the field, the crop should be plowed. Root borer injury may be determined by late April or early May.

The clover root borer, a tiny grub-like worm, eats into and riddles old clover roots, causing plants to break off near the crown and cutting down the hay as well as the seed crop.

### Seed Treatment Up-to-date

By G. F. MILES

About ten years ago further impetus was given to the seed treatment investigations by the introduction, among others, of the alkyl mercury salts. These were many times more efficient as fungicides than the original mercurated phenols. They were highly effective against the smuts of wheat, oats and barley.

The chief objection to this group of compounds was that the cost of manufacturing was too high to make them available as seed treatments.

Up to this time it had been considered necessary to use at least two ounces of a dust disinfectant per bushel of grain. During further studies of these alkyl mercurials it was shown that in the case of volatile mercurials of this type the total amount of dust applied to the seed was relatively unimportant. The important factor was the amount of toxin or actual fungicide applied to the seed. For example, if as little as one gram of a given chemical was sufficient to destroy all the spores in a bushel of seed wheat, it made little or no difference whether that gram of toxin was mixed with a half ounce of the diluent or with five ounces. With this information at hand it was comparatively easy to prepare a dust disinfectant which was effective and yet inexpensive. Modern grain treatments of this sort have now reduced the cost of dust treatment to less than 2 cents per bushel of seed. Furthermore, they have eliminated much of the labor and time involved in treating large quantities of seed.

### Investigation of Foreign Clover Seed Proposed

E. E. Pattison, International Seed Service, Inc., New York City, has been appointed temporary chairman of a com'te "to find the whole truth and nothing but the truth regarding imported red clover seed, and, after this, the same thing for imported alfalfa.

"This truth will be of little value for this spring's purposes but it will be of great value in the future and will once and for all give the seed industry the true picture. The com'te will welcome the cooperation of all including the federal and state agencies. The com'te will also run its own experiments."

Mr. Pattison solicits inquiries and contributions from the seed industry.

### New Seed Law for Oregon

A bill for a seed law has been introduced in the Oregon legislature, as drafted by a com'te of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n co-operating with the state college, and approved by seed dealers and growers.

A provision in the proposed law would prevent distribution of screenings unless ground. Permit would be obtained from the department of agriculture for movement of screenings to a processing plant, but the sale or exposure for sale of unground screenings would be prohibited.

Sales between one farmer and another would be prohibited unless the vendor obtained a license and complied with labeling and other provisions of the law. Itinerant peddlers of seeds would find their operations seriously curtailed. The practice of farmers selling to others when their seed is unsalable to seed people would be stopped. Commercial seed growers believe this practice has hurt the industry.

Dealers would pay a license fee of \$10 annually. For seed testing at Oregon State College \$10,000 is appropriated.

### Earl May Charged With Misrepresentation

Misleading representations of the character of the business of a nursery product dealer, is alleged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Earl E. May Seed Co. and Earl E. May, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Engaged only in the transportation sale and distribution of nursery stock purchased at wholesale from the actual growers, the respondent company is alleged to have advertised in a manner serving to represent that this company actually grows or propagates the nursery products it sells and that it owns and operates nurseries, farms or properties on which the nursery products it sells are grown.

These representations are alleged to have a tendency to mislead purchasers into the erroneous belief that when they buy nursery stock from the respondents they are buying directly from the grower and are receiving advantages that come from such direct purchasing.

Catalogues distributed by the respondents are alleged to have contained pictures of views along roads, walks and driveways, showing fruit trees, flowers and shrubs, suggesting that the respondents operate nurseries. Along roads, walks and driveways traversing land given over to nursery projects in the vicinity of Shenandoah, Iowa, none of which were operated by the Earl E. May Seed Co., the respondent is alleged to have placed large signs containing the phrases: "Earl May's Visitors Drive," and "Earl E. May's Flower Garden." These signs were depicted in the catalogues, according to the complaint.

The complaint allows the respondent 20 days in which to file answer to these charges of violating Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

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## Growing Hybrid Seed Corn

By LESTER PFISTER, El Paso, Ill.

There is no magic about hybrids. The seed follows careful, systematic inbreeding, selecting, crossing, re-crossing, and hope. Some hybrids will produce no better than open pollinated corn, some not as well. That is where the selection comes in. Good hybrid seed must be planted to gain the 15% increase in yield over open pollinated strains that is a natural expectation.

In livestock improvement the heredity of the sire is of as much or greater importance in determining the value of the off-spring than the dam. The same applies to corn. By definitely knowing the sire of the corn plant, which is the pollinator, we are able to improve our corn by selection of both parents rather than only on the one side as in the past.

But we can go much further with plants than with animal improvement. By inbreeding we are able to bring out the hidden weaknesses of the open-pollinated strain. Barren stalks is an example. It is impossible to pick a seed ear from a barren stalk, yet from two to as much as 15% barren stalks appear regularly in open pollinated corn. Barrenness can be traced to the pollen parent of the seed planted. If the grain of pollen which fertilizes the kernel of corn should happen to be from a barren stalk, the kernel will carry one-half of the barren parentage. When such kernels are planted about one out of every four will produce a barren plant and the other three will carry a recessive weakness for barrenness. So even though we cannot pick seed from barren plants we still continue to get them in our regular corn. In the case of inbreds, it is impossible to continue to carry a barren inbred line. Weaknesses of corn may be segregated by self-pollination.

An inbred is produced by taking pollen from the tassel of a plant and placing it on the silk of the same plant. We take the corn plant or strain apart, so to speak, save what is good insofar as we can, and discard what is undesirable through the development of inbred lines. Then later we recover the original vigor by crossing the desirable unrelated inbred lines. Hybrid corn can be compared to the mule, which is a cross of the mare and the jack. In this cross we get a hybrid vigor in the mule that is much more hardy than either of the parents. The same applies in the crossing of inbred strains of corn. There are good, poor and indifferent hybrids.

In the past hybrid corn breeding has been as much if not more of an art than a science. It is a new development in which we are continually learning new methods of improvement. A commercial hybrid is dependent entirely upon the favorable, dominant factors of the inbred lines which make up that hybrid. Only by testing and making comparisons can we know which lines are best adapted to our conditions.

Commercial hybrid seed corn is commonly a double cross, the product of four unrelated inbreds, obtained by crossing unrelated inbreds in segregated fields, then crossing their progeny. One row of corn is used to produce the pollen for three rows of detasseled corn in the crossing, the three rows producing the hybrid seed. For the present no commercial seed house, or seed grower, will sell its single cross foundation seed, or its stock of inbred lines. These valuable stocks are kept in air-conditioned concrete vaults, carefully watched.

For the protection of the hybrid seed corn industry growers have formed the Illinois Hybrid Corn Growers Ass'n. Three men are employed to check up on fields and stocks and see that hybrid seed of good quality is really being planted and produced. Hybrid seed will be cheaper as production increases. Production now is so far behind demand that orders are being taken now only for 1938 delivery.

It costs about \$1 per acre for hybrid seed. This will produce from 5 to 7½ bus. more corn per acre than open pollinated strains, be-

of better quality for market purposes or feed, and stand better under all growing conditions that may be encountered. I have seen times when many a farmer would have felt it worth more than \$1 an acre to have his corn straightened up after a heavy rain or wind had knocked it down.

All hybrid corns carry a recessive trait. Seed from a hybrid field will drop its increase in production the first year and may produce even less than open pollinated corn. Again planting the hybrid seed will cause further recessions in yield. Repeating will eventually produce only nubbins. For this reason farmers will find it impractical to experiment. To get the increased yield they must buy fresh hybrid seed every year.

At the present time there are only about eight good inbreds for Illinois conditions. Continuous work with new and better inbred lines should within the next few years bring us hybrids which are as much better than our present hybrids as our present hybrids are better than the best open-pollinated strains. There are of course a lot of questions as to

## Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during February and during the eight months prior to Mar. 1, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

	February 1937	1936	July 1 to Mar. 1 1936-37	1935-36
Alfalfa .....	463,500	17,000	2,407,000	17,000
Bluegrass, Can. ....	16,900	25,100	76,600	117,000
Brome, smooth. ....	44,200	75,400	554,000	417,200
Clover, alsike. ....	384,500	11,200	2,611,200	11,200
Clover, crimson. ....	55,000	5,298,600	2,148,800	
Clover, red. ....	2,386,800		10,521,000	
Clover, white. ....	222,500	144,700	1,242,500	999,800
Grass, orchard. ....	142,400	72,700	1,520,900	446,600
Millet, foxtail. ....	317,900		398,900	280,500
Mixtures, grass. ....		900	116,000	1,400
Rape, winter. ....	253,900	599,900	6,872,200	6,333,200
Ryegrass, Italian. ....		2,000	13,800	29,900
Ryegrass, perenn. ....	86,600	25,400	526,400	326,600
Timothy. ....	7,600		103,200	600
Vetch, common. ....			79,700	
Vetch, hairy. ....	11,000		2,203,700	1,550,400
Bentgrass. ....	3,300	200	15,300	21,700
Bluegrass, annual. ....			1,400	
Bluegrass, rough. ....	52,000	18,400	282,200	372,000
Bluegrass, wood. ....	400		2,600	1,600
Clover, suckling. ....			44,100	47,200
Dogtail, crested. ....	300	1,300	7,200	18,100
Fescue, Chewings. ....	96,300	63,900	932,700	365,600
Fescue, other. ....	5,400	6,100	56,600	67,500
Grass, carpet. ....			300	300
Grass, Dallis. ....	5,600		43,200	19,100
Grass, Guinea. ....			1,500	
Grass, molasses. ....	1,000	5,000	3,200	5,000
Grass, rescue. ....		1,400	900	12,000
Grass, Rhodes. ....		500	5,100	5,700
Grass, Sudan. ....				206,100
Grass, velvet. ....				3,900
Medick, black. ....	2,000		26,800	31,100
Sweetclover, white. ....	780,900		3,816,600	
Sweetclover, yellow. ....	174,100		817,900	
Wheatgrass, crested. ....	4,600	3,000	87,900	74,300
Wheatgrass, slender. ....	2,000	2,000	106,600	3,500

what the future of hybrid seed production may

be. Some people look for large seed producers, big corporations, to produce the greater amount of the seed. Others feel, and I think they are right, there will be a large number of producers growing from 100 to 300 or 400 acres, producing the seed for their communities. Finally, the farmer may eventually produce his own seed by buying foundation seed each year from a dependable source and growing the double cross seed on his own farm. Like other good things this question will probably take care of itself as we go along.

## Adapted Varieties Required for Conservation

Up in arms over the ruling of the A.A.A. that use of foreign clover seed is a violation of soil conservation rules, and will abrogate benefit payments, seedsmen from Nebraska and Iowa attended a meeting at Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 27.

Elton Lux of Nebraska's agricultural extension service, told them that the burden of proof that adapted seed was planted will probably rest on the individual farmer, and quoted from the A.A.A. rules.

A writ of mandamus compelling the National Biscuit Co. to furnish information to the Federal Trade Commission has been granted by Judge Goddard of the New York District Court. The facts demanded are the net dollar sales of bakery products in 1935, and the number of pounds of bread sold to various types of customers. The penalty for not furnishing the information is \$100 per day.

## Big Yielding Sorghum Hybrids

R. E. Karper and J. R. Quinby, Texas Experiment Station workers, have found that by using first year hybrid seeds of the grain sorghums, such as dwarf yellow milo and hegari, or blackhul kafir and hegari, yields are obtained as high as 100 to 200 per cent increase over the yield of the parent varieties.

These extraordinary yields of first year hybrids indicate the possibilities in using crossbred sorghum seed. Hybrid vigor in increasing production of grain sorghum can be utilized provided a practical method of producing crossbred seed in quantity can be worked out. Three possible methods developed thus far seem to offer possibilities. The first is a method of bulk emasculation of the sorghum flowers with hot water. The second method is the use of floral abnormality called "antherless," in which the anthers are not produced within the flower. The third method is the utilization of stock segregating for male sterility such as those that occur so commonly in corn and sugar cane.

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# Feedstuffs

**Emergency drouth rates** on livestock feed will expire at midnight, Mar. 31. No indications have appeared that the reduced rates may be extended.

**Feed wholesalers** in the United States made sales amounting to \$149,087,000 in 1935 thru 633 firms owning 951 establishments with 5,524 employes and a payroll of \$6,768,000, as reported by the Census Bureau.

**Dallas, Tex.**—The National Cottonseed Products Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city May 17, 18 and 19, with headquarters at the Baker Hotel. Secretary of the association is S. M. Harmon, Sterrick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

**Syracuse, N. Y.**—In annual meeting Feb. 26, the Northeastern States Feed Manufacturers Ass'n elected Geo. Todd, Buffalo, pres., and named among other officers Jacob Trinley, W. E. Ashe, and Earl Ackerman. Northeastern feed manufacturing and selling problems were discussed.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—La Budde Feed & Grain Co. is supplying its dealers with a large wall piece carrying a series of charts covering the price range of wheat bran, standard middlings, linseed meal, corn, oats, corn gluten feed, soy bean oil meal, brewers dried grains, 24% malt sprouts and 50% meat scraps for the years 1932-1936, inclusive.

**Boston, Mass.**—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange and the New England Millers & Shippers Ass'n adopted a resolution agreeing to abide by the sales contract of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, drafted in 1931 and in force under N.R.A., after listening to Ralph M. Field, executive vice-pres. of the feed manufacturers, speak on "Future Contracts," on Mar. 1.

**College Station, Tex.**—The 31st annual report on the inspection of feedingstuffs sold in Texas, under the provisions of the Texas Feed Law, shows 3,471 samples of feed were submitted to chemical and microscopical examination, and 14 samples of vitamin D carriers were assayed for antirachitic potency, during the year ended Aug. 31, 1936. The report gives the results, along with additional information on the requirements of Texas' feed law.

**Gretna, Neb.**—A valuable milk cow owned by Geo. Melia died recently in spite of the efforts of a veterinarian. Autopsy found six old nails, two roofing nails, two staples, and several tacks in the animal's first stomach. Some of the nails had punctured the stomach wall and imbedded themselves in the animal's heart, causing her death. Evidently the grinder who made her feeds did not believe in using a magnetic separator.

**Pierre, S. D.**—Rep. Kistler has introduced H. B. 100, to amend laws relating to the registration and inspection fees for concentrated commercial feedingstuffs as follows: That on all feedingstuffs sold or offered for sale in bulk or in original unopened packages containing 5 lbs. or more, a registration fee of \$1 shall be paid, and an inspection tax of 15c ton. On all feedingstuffs in original unopened packages containing 5 lbs. or less, there shall be a registration and inspection fee of \$15 annually for each brand with no tonnage tax. Tonnage taxes are proposed to be handled by tags or stamps. The present feedingstuffs law in South Dakota provides a brand license fee of \$15 for each brand of commercial feedingstuffs, \$20 for each brand of mineral deficiency feeds and \$25 for each brand of livestock remedies.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Sales of dry skim milk in January amounted to 21,847,000 lbs., a drop of about 2,000,000 lbs. from December, but an increase of 2,000,000 lbs. over January, last year. The average price received in January declined fractionally from 9.06c lb. in December to 8.86c lb., due to lower prices on sales for animal feed. Stocks of dry skim milk held by manufacturers increased, from 34 days' supply on Jan. 1 to 39 days' supply on Feb. 1.

**Lansing, Mich.**—Rep. Odell has introduced H. B. 106, an amendment to the act for the inspection and analysis of commercial feedingstuffs and to regulate the sale thereof in the state of Michigan, proposing a registration fee of \$1 annually for each brand and a tonnage tax of 25c ton, payable on or before the tenth day of each month upon any and all feedingstuffs as defined in the act. The present Michigan law provides for a brand license fee of \$20 annually.

**An interstate shipment** of so-called alfalfa leaf meal that contained less crude protein and more crude fiber than was represented on the label; and an interstate shipment of alfalfa hay that consisted for the most part of alfalfa of grades inferior to "U. S. Grade No. 1 Alfalfa Hay," which the article purported to be, on or about Aug. 8, 1935, and Sept. 16, 1935, caused filing of an adulteration and misbranding information against Saunders Mills, Toledo, O. The corporation pleaded guilty and was fined \$150 and costs.

**The poisonous principle** of the loco weed, *Astragalus earlei*, has been isolated by the Texas Agri. Exp. Sta., and named locoine. Crude locoine is a dark brown material and is very hygroscopic. It has a strong alkaline odor and contains 8.8% nitrogen. It forms salts with acids, the chloride containing 12.2% chlorine. Most of the salts are soluble in water and alcohol and are not separated from fairly concentrated solutions by immiscible solvents. The phosphate was also prepared, and is very easily soluble in water. The methods employed in separating the toxic substance are described by G. S. Fraps in Bulletin No. 537.

## Industrial Uses for Corn Considered

Stimulation of research to find new industrial uses for corn will be the keynote of the midwestern "farm chemurgic" conference held at Omaha, Neb., Mar. 9-10, announced Chairman C. J. Claassen.

Speakers and their topics include: Norman F. Kennedy, director of Research Corn Industries, Research Foundation, New York City, on "Corn as an Industrial Raw Material"; R. M. Hixon, professor of chemistry, Iowa State College, Ames, on "Iowa Corn Research Institute"; J. F. Walsh, director of research, American Maize Products Co., Roby, Ind., on "Corn Proteins"; E. I. Fulmer, professor of chemistry, Iowa State College, Ames, on "Farm Products in the Fermentation Industry"; Leo M. Christensen, secretary-treasurer, Chemical Foundation of Kansas Co., Atchison, on "The Practical Problems of Converting Farm Crops Into Alcohol"; O. R. Sweeney, professor of chemical engineering, Iowa State College, Ames, on "Stalks, Straw and Other Cellulosic Materials as Industrial Raw Materials."

## Eastern Feed Merchants Plan Progress

Meeting in annual convention at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 26-27, the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants re-elected Albert J. Thompson, Wycomb, Pa., pres., elected Bruce L. Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y., first vice-pres., and James H. Gray, Springville, N. Y., second vice-pres. Elected to the board of directors were Bruce L. Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Frank H. Mayer, Oneida, N. Y.; Fred M. McIntyre, Potsdam, N. Y.; Lewis Camp, Walton, N. Y.; Reeve Harden, Hamburg, N. J.; Lewis Abbott, Hamburg, N. Y.; Roy Hewitt, Locke, N. Y.

PRES. THOMPSON, in his annual address, was pleased with the increased co-operation the officers were receiving from the membership.

SEC'Y LOUIS E. THOMPSON, Glen Ridge, N. J., believed the future of the organization rests on membership.

H. M. DAY, Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, advised that members must be given their money's worth if they are to be retained, and must be kept informed of ass'n activities. An ass'n he said, is a clearing house for all forms of information, including credit and advertising.

PROF. J. W. BARTLETT, head of the Dairy Husbandry department, New Jersey College, pleaded for soil conservation, and anticipated a revolution in feeding practices within the next few years, with less grain and grass grown in northeastern states.

Pastures may be improved thru fertilization, said the professor. Some authorities recommend use of as much as 1,000 lbs. of mixed fertilizers per acre. Fertilizer improves the feeding quality of the grass.

Feed men in line with the program will supply the grains and concentrates that must be used to supplement grass feeding, the fertilizers for pastures, the molasses for which agriculture will find increasing need in the future.

SUCCESSFUL merchandising, said Henry Rathbun, means consideration of people and the values they appreciate. No conflict should appear between farmers and feed men. No class is closer to farmers than the feed trade, nor more interested in agricultural progress.

COHESIVE trade ass'ns promote business welfare, declared Robert W. Belcher, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, speaking on "Your Relative Uncle Sam." Originally government had little to do with business regulation, but a few years ago it responded to agitation and has pushed itself deeper and deeper into business affairs during the last five years. Business, said Mr. Belcher, is constantly working to make this country a better place in which to live. Business creates wealth, government never does.

WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN, New York, told delegates they perform an important function in or system of distribution, but they have met with much unjust criticism as middle men. Mr. O'Brien advised sale of reliable feeds only, and refusal to compete for business on price alone.

Advertising by feed dealers, believed Mr. O'Brien, could be greatly improved if it were planned to create good will. He suggested dealers mention in their advertisements the services they perform.

RAY B. BOWDEN, St. Louis, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, considered probable return of some form of codes, further government loans to cooperatives, terminal market facilities for crop surpluses, crop insurance for wheat and possibly two other crops.

We are now engaged in a struggle over the divine right of groups, declared Mr. Bowden. No man can have success unless he organizes with his fellows in the same group.

The morning session of the second day was devoted to ass'n affairs and plans for increasing membership.



# Pacific N-W Feed Men Meet

Some 200 representative feed dealers from Washington and Oregon registered at Seattle, Feb. 22nd, and attended all sessions of the ninth annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Dealers' Ass'n. Most interesting and varied was the entire program, which, as usual, had been carefully prepared by Manager Floyd Oles.

The meeting was opened by President John Lehmann, who introduced Stephen Chadwick, vice president of Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

In a brief message of welcome to the delegates, he deplored the recent maritime strike, but predicted that this temporary drawback would soon be overcome. He declared that all trade groups were most essential and that the feed dealers were always found among the most progressive.

Owing to the illness of Walter Fry, chairman of the hay com'te, this report was given by Al Kleinberg, leading hay shipper. He cited the change on hay rate from Yakima at 60c to a maximum of \$1.20 due to the efforts of the hay com'te. He recommended that the ass'n check on the amount of hay hauled across the mountain and endeavor to find out what proportion goes by truck and by rail. He reported that an increase in hay shipments has been made to California, especially to San Jose and the bay territory. It was stated that this was the first time on record that hay had been shipped to this territory from the State of Washington and that there had been but a slight demand for hay in Washington territory. Hay has been scarce in the Yakima area as it had been shipped East.

Report of the feed control com'te was given by Chairman Ralph Weaver. He gave a brief review of the work for the past eight years. He advised that frequent meetings had been held and that the Agricultural department of the state had at all times cooperated to the fullest extent; also the State College and the Washington Experiment station at Puyallup.

Manager Floyd Oles reported on labor groups and the ass'n's relations with them. These were many and varied, but the net result showed a better feeling, and that from all indications the dealers would find harmony prevalent in all sections—at least for the next few months, and that the industry as a whole had less to fear from strikes.

Hugh B. Clark, chairman of the Trade Practices Com'te, and one of the initial presidents of the organization, stated that on account of lending the bulk of their time and efforts to labor relations that their com'te had not been as active as they would have liked. He declared that the Social Security taxes and others all did their share to lower the net income. He promised that the Com'te would show increased activity during the coming year.

A very brief report, and an almost total absence of questions following, on the Social Security Plan, was given by Shirl H. Blalock, manager Seattle office.

Following luncheon in the "Wooden Shoe" the financial report of the Ass'n, given by Charles R. Waters, showed the Ass'n to be in good condition financially.

The report of the Legislative Com'te as given by John Gould showed that this committee had been most active during the past year, had accomplished considerable, and would redouble its efforts in the future to either eliminate or modify any bills detrimental to the feed or fertilizer business. He lauded the efforts of Manager Floyd Oles, the "Watch Dog" of the ass'n at Olympia, and described him as a good forecaster of what the members could expect.

The speaker called particular attention to the commercial credit bill whereby the bankers were endeavoring to put through a bill favorable only to them as being the accredited loan forces. Another bill mentioned was the

oleomargarine bill, and the proponents of this bill brought out that domestic products would be used instead of foreign. The dairy groups are united with feed dealers in opposing the bill. A provision in the Storage warehouse bill, it was declared, was an endeavor to eliminate the feed dealer from the picture.

It was recommended by the nomination com'te that as the time of four governors had expired, that they be replaced by Ralph Weaver of 2nd District; Charles Walker and Cab Halloway, and that two new board members be C. Bell of the Grays Harbor Feed Co. to represent the Grays Harbor area; and C. O. Landy of Renton, Wash., for the King County section.

Greetings from the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n were personally extended by President Howard Hadley, who was accompanied by some 25 from that body. He invited the Washington group to attend a one-day convention in Portland on May 14th. The Washington representatives in accepting declared that they would double their representation at that time at the Oregon convention.

The members in attendance stood one minute in silence in respect to Bill Pease, a former active member of the feed and flour industry in the Pacific Northwest, and most active in the early days of the association. A resolution of sympathy was sent to his family.

In order to get more co-operation, it was suggested by President Hadley of Oregon that a joint com'te of Oregon and Washington dealers on interstate shipments of feed and other products be formed.

An outstanding address of the day was that of Dr. W. J. Hindley on the "Unfair Sales Bill." At the outset he lauded the Ass'n's Manager, Floyd Oles, and his splendid work at the legislative sessions and declared that he had always shown "intelligent audacity." He declared that there is an increasing number of ills in business today and that dealers must do all possible to protect themselves; that they could do this to no better advantage than to keep their membership in a good live organization. The speaker declared that H.B. 270 was not drawn for any special trade group but was designed for benefit of all; that it was much against loss leaders and that legislation is needed only for the 5 per cent of "chisellers" in all lines of business; also, that if any concern handled sub-normal merchandise that it must be so labeled.

Dr. J. W. Kalkus, superintendent of Western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup, with his 16 mm. film of activities at the state college gave a most interesting semi-technical address on "Applying Facts to Farming."

"Rare Elements in Plant and Animal Nutrition" was the subject of an able address by Lee Vanderlinden, Associate Editor of New Agriculture, following which a short forum was held on points on which he elaborated.

Following officers were named to serve the Ass'n during the coming year: Pres. (re-elected), John Lehmann, Everett, Wash.; Vice-Pres., Ralph Johnstone, Tacoma, Wash.; Sec-Treas., C. O. Landy, Renton, Wash.; Manager, Floyd Oles, Seattle (re-elected).

The convention closed with the usual banquet at the New Washington with a full attendance seated at the attractive tables.—F.K.H.

Kansas points report that Argentine corn is nearly on a parity with the St. Louis price for domestic corn. However, most large corn users prefer domestic to Argentine corn and consider that at least a 3 to 4c discount for the Argentine corn is required to make it desirable. Also feeders and feed mixers must grind the flinty corn before it can be utilized and this requires frequent sharpenings of the roller machinery at an expense of from \$75 to \$125.—R. W. Bell of Lamson Bros. & Co.

## Alfalfa Meal for Pigs

Reporting Czechoslovakian experiments with alfalfa meal in the rations of pigs, F. Svoboda says:

In a comparative feeding test with four lots of eight pigs each, replacing all animal protein in the ration with alfalfa meal markedly decreased the rate of gain and increased the feed cost per unit of gain, while a mixed protein supplement containing 1/2 kg. of alfalfa meal per head daily plus animal protein produced practically as good gains as the no-alfalfa ration and at the same feed cost per unit of gain.

No differences were detected in texture and flavor of the resulting meat.

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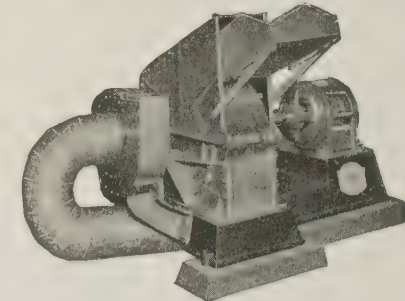


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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Hatchability** of hens' eggs is definitely improved when the scrap meat included in the poultry ration contains a high proportion of liver, indicates experiments of U. S. Department of Agriculture investigators.

**Sinking Spring, Pa.**—E. D., B. C., G. F., and M. E. Brown, trading as F. M. Brown's Sons, will cease representing its poultry treatment product, "Minex," as an effective treatment for blackheads in turkeys, and that it is of value in prevention or treatment of worms, coccidiosis, and other poultry diseases. The product "Camotex" will no longer be advertised as a penetrating, healing spray for poultry, capable of overcoming colds, bronchitis, diphtheria, and other diseases in poultry, according to stipulations with the Federal Trade Commission.

## Kansas Poultry Feed Costs

Local grinding and mixing costs for poultry laying mash averaged \$2.25 per 100 lbs. in a recent survey of five central Kansas counties. The survey calculations were based on Kansas State College laying mash formulas, and local retail prices for grains and other feed ingredients in 100 lb. lots.

Says E. R. Halbrook, extension poultryman at the College, an average hen consumes approximately 7 lbs. of feed each month. With an average laying of 12 eggs per hen per month, or 144 eggs per hen per year, the cost per dozen eggs will run from 15¼¢ at \$2.25 per 100 lbs. for feed, to 22¾¢ for feed costing \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

## Oats for Hens

Oats were readily consumed by laying hens in feeding experiments over a six month period, conducted at five experiment stations to determine whether oats might replace meat in the ration, according to H. Bunger. When oats were fed exclusively the hens ate an average of 62 grams daily.

Consumption of mixed feed was not decreased due to the presence of oats in the ration, and no ill effects resulted from the higher crude fiber intake. There was no reduction in egg production or in size of eggs, and body weight was equally well maintained on the oat diet.

Approximately four parts of wheat can be replaced by five parts of oats without lowering the value of the ration.

## Feeding Turkey Poults

At the Michigan Experiment Station poults hatched May 8 were divided at 1 week of age into 4 lots of 25 birds each and placed in an indoor pen until transferred to a large open turkey house at the end of the seventh week. Poults hatched June 28 were similarly treated except that they were removed to the open house at the end of the fifth week. The rations fed in the respective lots contained 23, 19, 24 and 26% of protein in the mash. Lots 1 and 4 received water only to drink, while lots 2 and 3 received skim milk only. The mash, whole corn, gravel, and drink were before the birds at all times, and chopped fresh alfalfa was fed daily.

The early-hatched poults were more efficient in the amount of feed required to produce 1 lb. of gain and in cost per unit of gain than the late-hatched poults. The latter birds consumed a greater proportion of corn to mash in all lots. Poults receiving liquid skim milk consumed less mash per pound of gain but ate more corn than poults receiving water to drink. At the prices of feed charged the cost per pound of gain was approximately 2 ct. less for the lots receiving liquid milk. Feeding milk, however, had the disadvantage of requiring more labor in caring for the milk and dishes and in at-

tracting more flies with their possibility of tapeworm infestation. The cost of producing gains with any of the rations used was quite satisfactory. The method of rearing under confined conditions was found to be practicable with the rations used.

## Rickets in Chicks

Rickets is the most frequent disease that may cause leg weakness in chicks, says Dr. L. P. Doyle, Purdue University veterinarian.

"If rickets is allowed to develop it may cause a high death rate in growing chicks," says Dr. Doyle. Diagnosis should be made by someone who can distinguish rickets from nutritional paralysis and hock disease. Nutritional paralysis can usually be cured in three to six days by liberal feeding of milk. But special care should be taken to prevent rickets.

Recommended chick ration formulas ordinarily provide for an adequate supply of minerals, and it is unnecessary and unwise to add more mineral to a carefully computed formula. Essential to the chicks is access to plenty of unfiltered sunlight, and a feed well supplied with vitamin D.

## Recommendations For Chick Feeding

At a conference of New England Colleges, Oct. 9, 1936, the following chick ration was recommended:

Chick Mash	
200 lbs.	Yellow corn meal
100 lbs.	Wheat bran
100 lbs.	Wheat flour middlings
100 lbs.	Ground oats or oat groats
50 lbs.	Meat scraps not less than 50% protein
50 lbs.	Dried skim milk or dried buttermilk
25 lbs.	Fish meal not less than 50% protein
25 lbs.	Alfalfa not more than 20% fiber
15 lbs.	Calcium carbonate (ground oyster shell or ground limestone with a content of not less than 96% calcium carbonate)
5 lbs.	Common salt
670 lbs.	
Chick Feed	
200 lbs.	Yellow cracked corn
100 lbs.	Wheat

1. Add to the above 7 lbs. of cod liver oil, sardine oil, 85 U.S.P. vitamin D units per gram, or the equivalent of the cod liver oil vitamin A and D concentrates; or the vitamin D supplement should be used as directed by manufacturers.

2. The mash mixture above is the regular laying mash adapted for chicks by the addition of 25 lbs. of dried milk; in other words, four pounds of dried milk added to every 100 lbs. of laying mash. The addition of the extra milk may be omitted when liquid or other form of milk is fed separately.

3. During the first few weeks mash may be fed alone or in combination with the grain ration. Heavy mash feeding promotes more rapid growth in broilers; more grain is probably better for replacement stock.

4. If whole corn is to be included in the laying ration it should be given the chicks when they are from three to four months old in order that they may become accustomed to it before being installed in winter quarters.

## Feedstuffs Movement in February


Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	3,022	2,874	.....	.....
Chicago	8,615	6,482	28,721	26,373
Kansas City	7,475	3,925	3,720	22,025
Milwaukee	290	1,155	7,285	7,840
Minneapolis	1,364	2,046	24,503	35,331
Peoria	10,440	12,960	12,225	12,986
San Francisco	240	100	.....	.....

5. For economical and sanitary reasons, all feed should be placed from the beginning, in no-waste hoppers or troughs on wire feeding platforms. Hopper space should be sufficient for more than half the chicks to eat at any one time.

6. Poultrymen are urged to include in their feeding schedule certain systematic sanitary programs, details of which can be secured from their State College. Clean up and clean out the brooder houses frequently. Dampness and filth facilitate the growth of coccidia, so clean often enough to keep the floor and litter perfectly dry.

7. Excellent results are obtained by growing chicks on clean grass or clover ranges, at the rate of not more than 500 chicks per acre. After the disposal of cockerels, this means not more than 250 pullets per acre. The smaller the units the better—100 to 125 pullets should



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be the maximum. The growing units should be at least 100 feet apart on the range.

8. To insure an ample supply of green feed, the growing of rape, cabbage, kale, swiss chard or other green crops is recommended especially for late summer or fall when the range is less likely to meet all requirements of developing pullets.

## Will Increase Your Freight \$25 Per Car

Railroads are not to be let alone, it seems. Labor appears to be the favorite political child. Sweeping rail legislative proposals are in Congress. The six-hour day bill would require the roads to pay the eight-hour wage for six hours work. The train-length proposal would limit the number of freight or passenger cars that might be hauled in one train, allowing for no reduction in the size of train crews. The full-crew proposal, under certain conditions, would require the roads to carry useless hands on trains—as useless as an extra hired man to carry a whip on a farm tractor!

All this in the name of safety, tho the railroads have a nearly perfect safety record.

How many dollars? The transportation committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce says about \$900,000,000 a year if all three bills pass. Cost to the shipper? About \$25 a car.

The report by the leading commercial agency that wholesale commodity prices have reached the highest point in 16 years, may be true as to relative values, but is less startling when we consider this is the price now measured in 59-cent dollars. The highest level ever recorded by Dun & Bradstreet was 211.6 Dec 1, 1920, in 100-cent dollars. Now the level is 206.5 as of Jan. 1.

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for May futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts
Dec. 12.....	33.00	34.00	25.65	32.15
Dec. 19.....	32.50	33.00	26.25	32.75
Dec. 26.....	32.00	32.50	25.85	32.80
Dec. 31.....	31.75	32.00	26.35	32.75
Jan. 9.....	34.00	34.00	27.55	33.50
Jan. 16.....	35.00	35.00	26.25	33.60
Jan. 23.....	34.50	34.50	25.25	32.60
Jan. 30.....	33.00	33.00	24.50	32.00
Feb. 6.....	32.50	32.75	24.75	32.15
Feb. 13.....	32.00	32.00	24.00	31.50
Feb. 20.....	30.50	32.50	23.25	30.50
Feb. 27.....	29.50	32.00	23.25	30.40
Mar. 6.....	30.50	32.50	24.00	31.25

	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Beans	Soy-Meal
Dec. 12.....	27.85	34.00	144	41.40
Dec. 19.....	28.25	34.00	157	42.40
Dec. 26.....	28.00	34.00	152	42.00
Dec. 31.....	28.35	34.35	155	42.90
Jan. 9.....	29.25	35.10	161½	42.90
Jan. 16.....	28.50	34.50	161	42.40
Jan. 23.....	27.25	33.50	159½	42.40
Jan. 30.....	27.50	33.25	159½	42.20
Feb. 6.....	27.40	33.75	...	43.00
Feb. 13.....	26.26	33.25	...	42.40
Feb. 20.....	25.50	32.40	159½	41.20
Feb. 27.....	25.00	31.75	156	41.20
Mar. 6.....	26.10	32.25	155½	40.20

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Alfalfa	
Dec. 12.....	37.00	34.50	24.00	...	112
Dec. 19.....	38.00	34.50	24.00	...	111
Dec. 26.....	38.00	34.15	24.00	...	110½
Dec. 31.....	38.00	35.00	24.00	...	112
Jan. 9.....	38.00	35.00	24.00	...	113½
Jan. 16.....	38.00	35.25	24.50	...	113½
Jan. 23.....	38.00	35.00	24.50	...	112
Jan. 30.....	40.00	34.00	24.50	...	111½
Feb. 6.....	41.85	34.00	24.50	...	113½
Feb. 13.....	42.00	35.00	23.00	...	115½
Feb. 20.....	...	33.50	24.50	...	112½
Feb. 27.....	41.00	32.00	...	...	112½
Mar. 6.....	40.00	33.50	24.00	...	114½

## Hedging in Practice

[Continued from page 191]

all recognize it is in determining futures values.

**Trading on "Basis"**—The practice of buying and selling grain at a basis over or under the futures with few exceptions is used by almost everyone in the trade. This practice of offering grain for sale or submitting bids has its advantages both to buyer and seller, especially in view of the fact that market quotations are disseminated thruout most of this country and without exception in the important producing and consuming areas. Therefore, in making bids or offers basis the future a buyer or seller may know at any time from the opening of the market until its close, the value of any grain in which he has an interest. The country point receives its intimations of value or bids during the session from buyers at terminal markets or interior points some of which bids may be subject to confirmation. However, whether an intimation or a bid, it allows the man in the country to figure the approximate value of his grain anytime during the day. It is the practice among many merchandisers of grain to submit offers to outside branch offices, correspondents or brokers basis the future F.O.B. shipping point, plus freight to different rate territories. In many cases these basing prices or premiums or discounts are sent out only once a week and remain in effect during that period unless advised to the contrary by the seller. This affords a prospective buyer the opportunity of knowing the value of any grain he is interested in simultaneously with futures quotations as received either thru a contact with a private wire, ticker service or telegraph company.

I should like to pause here with an example illustrating a transaction in 5,000 bus. of No. 2 hard winter wheat, as follows:

On Feb. 1, A. in Chicago buys 5,000 No. 2 hard winter wheat at....(f.o.b. Chicago) \$1.35

At the same time A. sells 5,000 May wheat in the pit at..... 1.32  
(over May) .03

On Feb. 23, B. in Buffalo sells a mill 5,000 No. 2 hard winter for shipment from Chicago at equal to....(f.o.b. Chicago) 1.50

At the same time B. buys 5,000 Chicago May wheat at..... 1.43  
(over May) .07

After making the sale B. wires A. in Chicago for an offer of 5,000 No. 2 hard winter which A. finally sells to B. at 6 over May f.o.b. Chicago with the understanding that A. will take 5,000 May wheat from B. at a price within the range of the market that day, which is later exchanged at..... 1.52

Results for A: per bu.

No. 2 hard winter wheat on Feb. 1 cost ..... 1.35

Sold to B. at 6 over May or..... 1.58

A's profit on cash wheat..... .23

Feb. 1 sold Chicago May at.....\$1.32

Takes Chicago May from B. at..... 1.52

Net profit for A..... .03

Results for B:

Sold 5,000 No. 2 hard winter wheat on Feb. 23 at..... 1.50

Bought No. 2 hard winter from A. at 1.58

B's loss on cash wheat..... .08

Bought 5,000 May wheat at..... 1.43

Sold 5,000 May wheat to A. at..... 1.52

Profit on future transaction..... .09

Net profit ..... .01

Large quantities of grain, by the way, are sold by the country on bids submitted basis the future which bids may be when made, lower than the flat price at which the country is willing to sell its grain. This manner of selling grain from the country represents a large percentage of the total sold throughout the year and known to the grain trade as "to-arrive" sales.

These are not only made for deferred shipment but for nearby shipment and this practice affords the producer an opportunity to dispose of his grain thru the regular channels without interruption if and when he feels the price is satisfactory. I doubt very much if these large quantities could be sold before their arrival at terminal markets by hedges in the futures market. The volume might be large but without a hedging market the purchaser could not assure the risk of paying as much for the grain if it were not possible to hedge it immediately.

**Give-Ups.**—To make cash grain trading even more flexible a large quantity of grain is sold and bought basis the future, the latter to be exchanged between buyer and seller either within a specified time or at some later date. Under the Chicago Board of Trade rules a sale of cash grain made after the close of the market must be priced by exchange of futures before 11:00 o'clock the following business day or if later, the buyer is charged the futures commission of one-eighth of a cent if a member or one-quarter of a cent per bushel if a non-member. Such exchange of futures is known as the "give-up" and which is a practice widely used thruout the entire trade.

A large volume of trade in the futures market is the result of the transferring of hedges from nearby months to deferred months and I might say, this operation during the past couple of years with short crops has been a very serious problem for carriers of grain. In normal years new crop hedges in wheat are usually placed in the September future, in corn the December future, in oats July or September but, more likely the latter. After a hedge has been placed it therefore rests upon the hedger to decide before the approach of the month in which his hedge has been placed whether he wishes to make delivery or transfer his hedge to a distant month. The problems of all hedgers are not the same for there are many in the trade who have placed their hedges against cash grain which is out of position or, in other words, located at a point

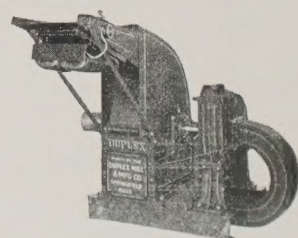
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making the cost prohibitive to move this grain to the terminal market for delivery. This hedger, therefore, must watch even more closely all factors influencing in his opinion the differences between various contract months so as to prevent finding himself in a position of either having to make delivery or in the case of a tight position in the hedge month, find it necessary to change his hedge to a deferred month at a discount or cost, in other words.

Many reasons inspire the changing of hedges to deferred months and herein enters, as in the case of the speculator, the hedgers point of view, his own experience and, his own acquired knowledge which I might say a great many times and, especially during the last two years of short crops, has not always been right. Perhaps these reasons, however, could better be termed theories tho including at times much that is not known fact but is intangible. The differences between markets such as Kansas City and Chicago are watched very closely as are conditions in territorial trade and in the pits.

Carriers of cash grain in the southwest, if the crop in that territory is a large one, would, naturally, place their hedges in Kansas City. Whereas, if the crop is a short one and the Chicago market is selling at a premium anywhere near the shipping difference between Kansas City and Chicago, the hedges generally would come to Chicago. This same operation takes place in the northwest and during the course of a year northwest houses as well as houses in the southwest will change their hedges from their own market to the Chicago market as they see any situation that might theorize as to their prospective advantage in making the change. In normal years a spread of three cents between September and December here in the case of wheat and which should give the carrier a cent a bushel per month gross would be an incentive to change at least a portion of the hedges from September to December. The amount to be changed would depend on a multitude of tangible and intangible factors and the hedger's judgment would be formed accordingly as to whether the difference might widen further. However, I believe most elevators carrying cash grain who can see a cent a month would transfer their hedges, unless at a time of exceedingly heavy surpluses which have been experienced in the past and resulted in much larger carrying charges. The problem of placing hedges properly in times of short crops such as we have had the last couple of years has been a most serious problem and the factors involved have varied greatly depending on the location of the hedger.

The importance of hedging in decreasing costs of distribution is a tremendous factor in our marketing machinery, hence of prime importance in farm prices. I know the margin of profit in commodities with no facilities for hedging is very much wider than in those commodities which have a futures market so, obviously, as you will see now, affording the merchandiser as well as the processor the opportunity to turn his merchandise over on a very small margin. Former President Hoover in testimony before the House Agricultural Com'te in 1921, referred to hedging and stated, as follows:

### Hay Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	529	25	.....	.....
Chicago	2,696	1,105	1,184	199
Kansas City	7,668	5,988	3,720	3,072
Minneapolis	489	80	.....	13
Peoria	530	.....	80	.....
San Francisco	396	360	.....	.....
Seattle	143	121	.....	.....

"In my own belief hedging would be worth discussion as applicable to other grains not now traded in, because the margin between the farmer and the consumer is certainly less in those grains that have a free hedging market than it is in those commodities that have no opportunity for such action in distribution." He also stated, "The margin for instance, between the farmer and consumer in barley, which has not as free a market as wheat or corn is a very much wider margin and again the margin in beans, which have practically no hedging market, is very wide."

There is still another feature to touch upon in connection with hedging and it is of very great importance. This feature is the collateral or borrowing-value that is given to grain when hedged. It is of vital interest not only to the carrier but to the banker. Less capital is required to operate in cash grains when the hedge is assiduously used. The banker is very certain then of the basis value of the collateral as the hedged grain is really "sold grain," when the banker provides loans. This is so very obvious as to require no further explanation or discussion. I do feel, however, that it is perfectly safe to assert that were it not for the "hedge," the grain business would long ago have become almost a giant monopoly or, at least, have been lodged in the hands of a very few giant concerns with results to the producer that might have spelled semi-peonage to what is now in my belief the freest agriculture in the world.

**Summarizing:**—The futures market and the cash market are obviously almost Siamese twins. Permanently damage the futures market and the cash market begins to die. And should this occur, I see nothing else in distant view but a monopoly—possibly a distribution scheme under political auspices, a scheme of paternalism that I believe would eventually operate to the disadvantage of the producer, and not only financially finally, but thru regimentation thoroughly abhorrent to the "American way of living."

Again I say—coolly, calmly, deliberately, sincerely—even solemnly, separate these inseparable twins and both die.

Germany on Mar. 5 ordered bakers to put 7 per cent of cornmeal in all wheat bread, effective Mar. 15. The situation as to bread must be desperate, since the Germans have a prejudice against corn as human food.

### Molasses Valued by Weight

A good practical method of checking on the approximate sugar content and consequently the feed value of blackstrap molasses is the weight test, says Rex Beresford, extension professor of animal husbandry at Iowa State College. The weight test isn't as accurate as a laboratory analysis, but it gives a very good indication of the sugar content.

Standard molasses, such as Iowa farmers are feeding to stock as a corn substitute, should weigh 11.7 pounds per gallon. Fifty-gallon drums should weigh 585 pounds net.

If molasses weighs less than 11.7 pounds per gallon, the sugar content and consequently the food value are below standard, says Mr. Beresford. Normally standard blackstrap molasses contains between 50 and 55 percent sugar. If molasses weighs more than 11.7 pounds per gallon, the sugar content may be above standard.

### Plants Containing Selenium Are Poisonous

Hurd-Karrer and Poos show that wheat plants, altho growing without serious injury in a culture solution containing 3 parts per million or less of sodium selenate, nevertheless contained in their tissues enough selenium to cause the death of aphids and red spider which fed upon the plants. In soils 10 parts per million of selenium showed little retarding effect on the growth of wheat, rye, oats, and barley, but aphid infestations was almost completely inhibited.

A. L. Martin, Columbia University also emphasizes the much greater toxicity of selenium to animals than to plants. Buckwheat plants only slightly dwarfed by a seleniferous soil caused early death of rats which ate the tissue, even after dilution with an equal weight of grain. Martin found that moderate rainfall and cropping had little effect in reducing the selenium content of the soil to which selenium had been added.

O. A. Beath and C. S. Gilbert, Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station, referring to the leafy carbonaceous shales with high selenium content, suggest that these toxic areas have resulted from the progressive enrichment of selenium in the soils by cycles of the growth and decay during late Cretaceous time of highly seleniferous native plants, especially species of *Astragalus*.

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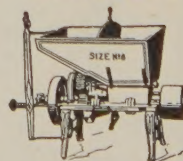
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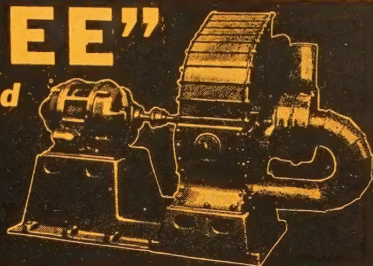


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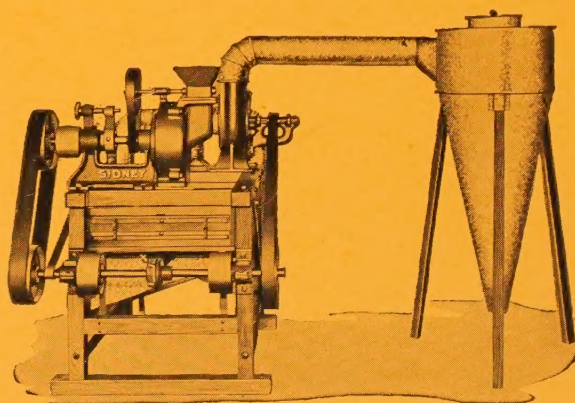
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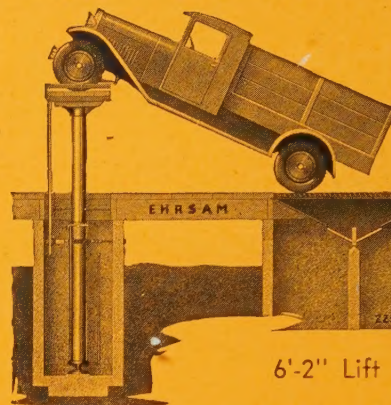
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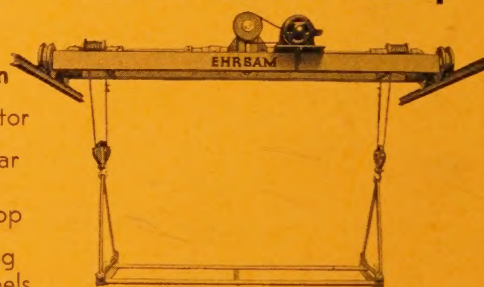


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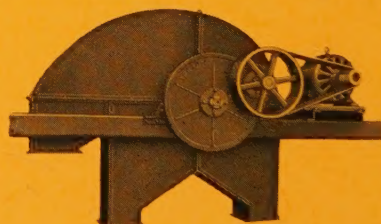
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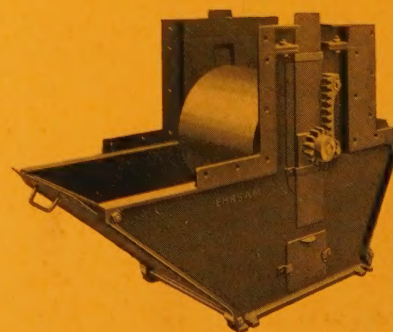
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